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W O R S E



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NO FOOT, NO HORSE:
AN
ESSAY
ON THE
ANATOMY of the FOOT
OF THAT
Noble and Useful ANIMAL
A
HORSE:
WHEREIN

Each Part is accurately described, their Structure,
Use, and Conformation considered; the Disorders
each Part is liable to are treated of, and proper Re-
medies for the Cure of each Case are offered;

TOGETHER WITH
PARTICULAR DIRECTIONS for the Cure of some of
the chief Internal Diseases which Horses are subject to.

To which are added
COPPER-PLATES, shewing the Different Parts and
New Discoveries of the Foot.

By JEREMIAH BRIDGES,
Farrier and Anatomist.

Ex pedibus Equus.

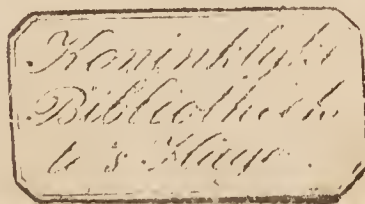
—*Solidum quatit Ungula Campum.*

ANONYM.

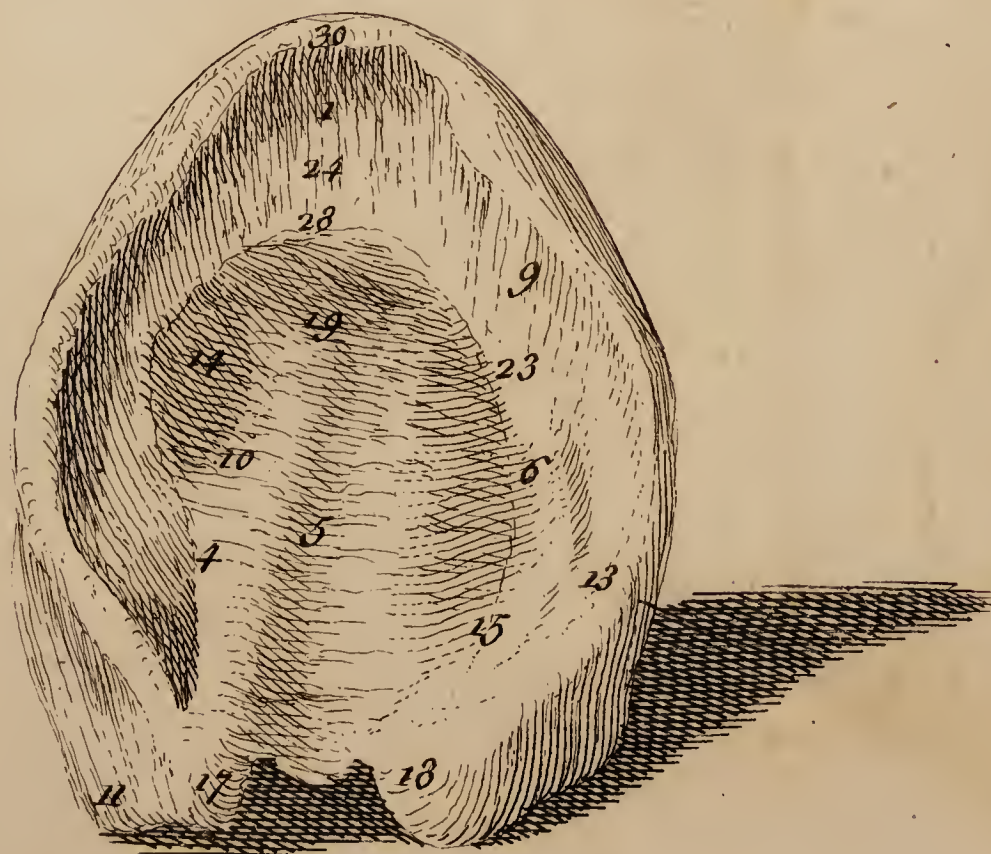
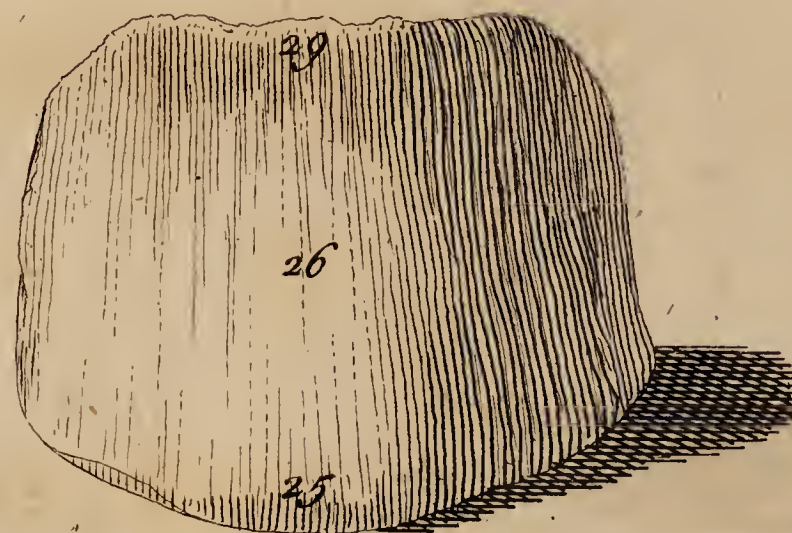
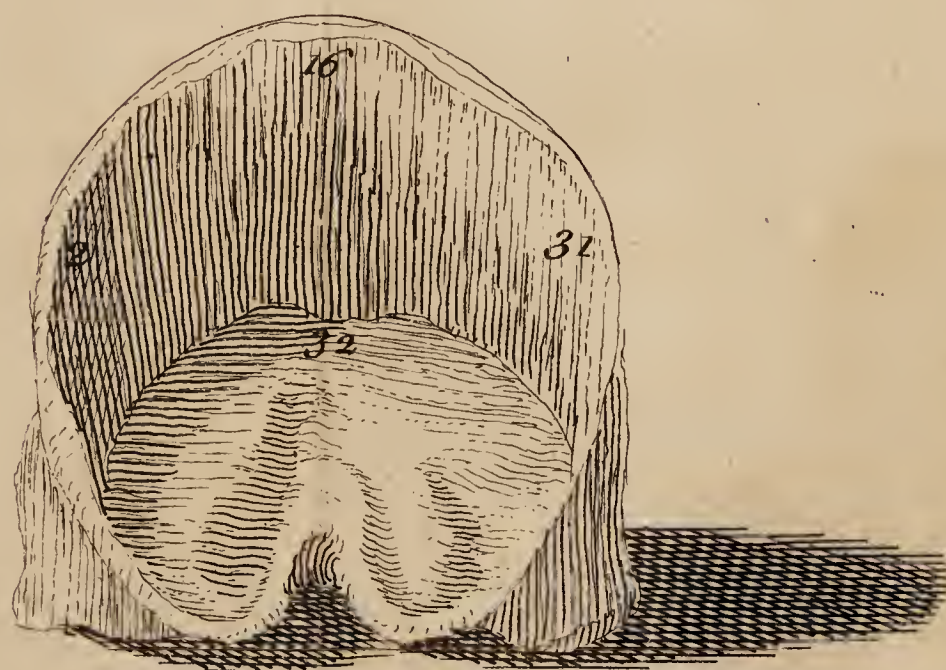
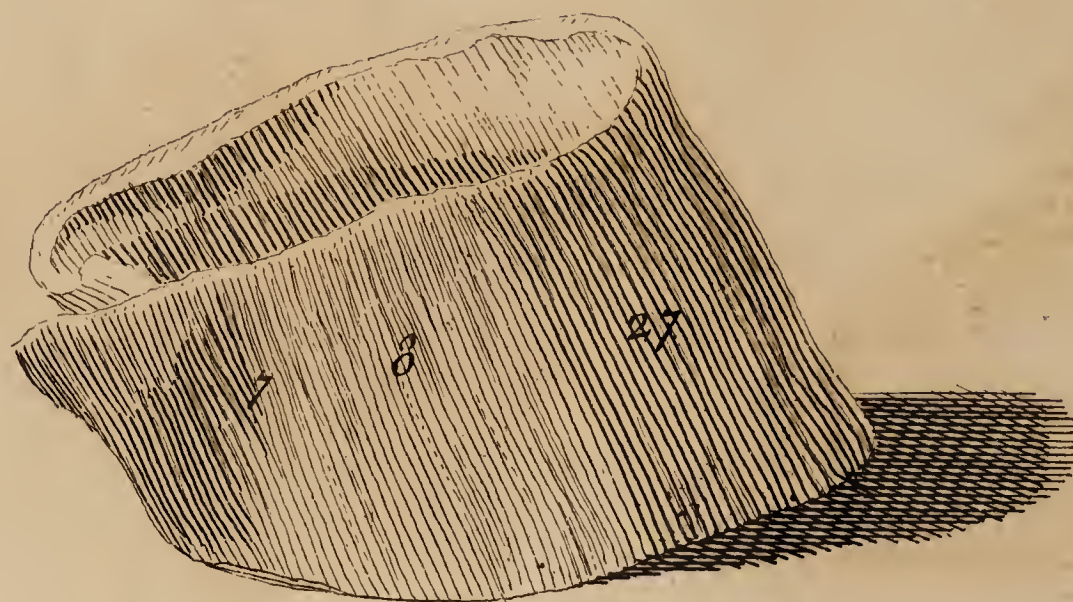
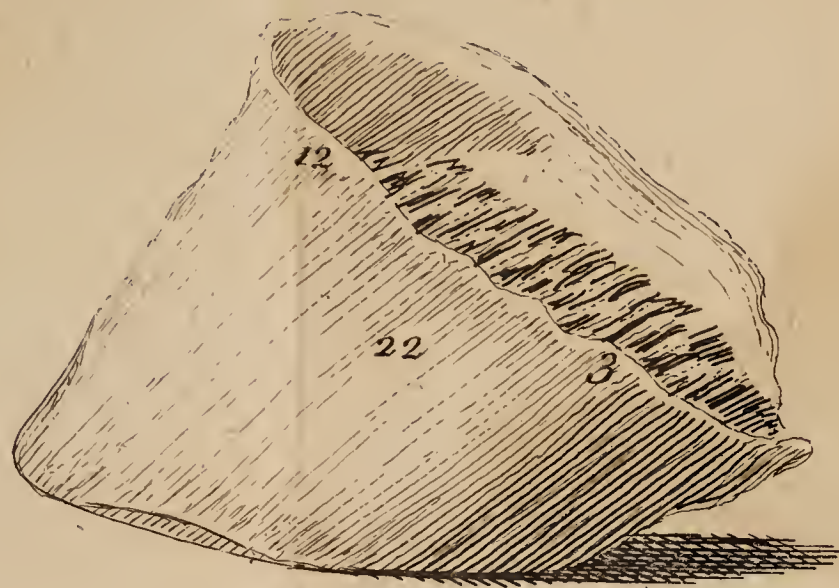
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L O N D O N:

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EXPLANATION of the Five Views of the Foot.

1. Surbating.
2. Founder.
3. Quitter.
4. Figg.
5. Running Frush.
6. Corns.
7. Sand Crack.
8. False Quarter.
9. Gravel or paring too low.
10. Stubs or Bruises.
11. Over reaching.
12. Wounds upon the Coronet.
13. Injuries by Shooing.
14. Channel-nail.
15. Canker.
16. Strain in Coffin-joint.
17. Narrow heels.
18. Incastellation.
19. Fleshy-Frog.
20. Numbness.
21. Circled Feet.
22. Seams.
23. Tender Soals.
24. Pumice Soals.
25. Brittle Hoof.
26. Hoof Bound.
27. Hoof too Soft.
28. Fleshy Foot.
29. Ox Hoof.
30. Burning the Foot with hot Irons.
31. Loosened Hoof.
32. Casting the Hoof.

The Thirty two Complaints which the Feet are incident to, are pointed out upon a Foal's Foot of one Month old, with five different Views which are numerically digested.

I don't say that the Disorders are always exactly on the Part where the Figure is fixed, but most of them generally appear near the Situation of the Figure, and others only point at the Foot, that being the Subject.

EXPLANATION of the Six additional Discoveries made in the Anatomy of the Foot.

- A. The Superior Cartilage on the Inside of the Foot in its natural situation.
- A. The Superior Cartilage on the Outside of the Foot thrown off, for the better view of the Heel-bone, and Transverse Ligament.
- B. The Upper Muscle of the Foot, in its natural Situation.
- B. Part of the Upper Muscle of the Foot raised from its Insertion.
- C. The transverse Ligament thrown off, from its Insertion in the Posterior Eminence of the Coffin-bone.
- D. The Heel-bone.
- E.E. The Lower Muscle of the Foot in part, raised from its Insertion, and appears somewhat shrunk up.

By faithfully following the Knife, and looking into Nature with my own Eyes, I have been enabled to furnish these Additions, which I have not met with in the Perusal of any Authors who have wrote on this Subject; neither have I ever seen any of them taken notice of, in any of the Cuts of Anatomy, that have as yet appeared in public.





P R E F A C E.



THE Intention of this ESSAY, is fully to explain and consider, Anatomically, the Nature, Structure, and Conformation of the different Parts of the Foot. That the Feet of a Horse, like the Foundation of a Building, are the Support of the whole Body, is a Proposition that sufficiently demonstrates the Usefulness of an exact Enquiry into these Parts, which other Authors have either passed over in Silence, or thought not worth looking into.

The most noble Superstructure, raised on a bad Foundation, must fall ; the Horse with bad Feet must necessarily

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come

come down, and be useless, or dangerous, to his Rider : Therefore, to carry the Simile on, as, before erecting a Fabric, we should consider the Foundation we propose to build on, so, before we look upon any other Part of the Anatomical Mechanism of the Horse, it seems most proper to examine nicely into the Foot, and consider all its Parts attentively ; because they constitute the Basis and Support of his whole Frame.

This Treatise is conducted in the following Manner : It begins with describing the several Parts of the Foot, external and internal ; these are digested numerically, as they appear in View, or seem most naturally connected with each other, their Situation, Substance, Figure, and Magnitude is observed.

After the Description of the Parts, follow their respective Uses, digested numerically likewise ; so that the Reader, by passing from a Description to a Use, or referring from a Use to a Description, may compare how they correspond
or

P R E F A C E.

v

or agree with each other, because both may be found under the same numerical Figure in different Chapters.

The Parts being described, and their Uses considered, I have proceeded to treat of the various Kinds of Feet met with in Horses, and proper Shoes for each of them.

These Things premised, the Diseases and Disorders incidental to the Foot are spoken of, the Causes from whence they proceed, the Symptoms which attend them, the Seats where they are found, and the Effects they produce, are considered.

In the next Place, I have endeavoured to offer Remedies ; and lastly, laid down Directions for a proper Method of proceeding in manual Operations, in such Cases where they may be required.

In these Things I have aimed at all possible Perspicuity, Usefulness, and Brevity, have advanced nothing, but what an Examination of the Foot itself will

justify to be true ; and having really dissected many Feet, have set down the Parts distinct, as they occurred in the Subject. I have faithfully followed the Knife, not pinning my Faith upon another's Sleeve, and abhorring to copy another Man's Words.

An Inspection into Nature only could benefit myself, or afford any Thing new to the Public. By an actual Survey of the Parts, I have been able to furnish some Additions, as the Reader will find, by comparing this Anatomy of the Foot, with others published before it.

This I say not to depreciate, or undervalue, any other Man's Performance ; every one is to be commended, who exerts himself in the Cause of Truth, and endeavouring to discover it, he is to be condemned, who refuses his Assent to it, or lazily sits down, contented with what others have said on the Subject, without searching to satisfy himself.

The

The Face of Nature is a fair Field, open to the Contemplation of all Mankind, and he merits best, who most exercises his Understanding in it.

Mr. *Snape*, Farrier to his Majesty King *Charles* the Second, published his *Anatomy of the whole Body*, and met with Encouragement equal to his Desert, the Patronage of his Royal Master. The Name of *Snape* ought always to be mentioned with Honour, who improved the Art of Farriery ; by cultivating the Study of Anatomy, he first marked out the true and only Way to real Knowledge in this Science, by recommending the Study of the Osteology and Myology, and attempted to rescue a Profession, too justly branded with the Character of ignorant and absurd, from Contempt and Ridicule : For what was done before him, is so lame and imperfect, as scarce to merit any Notice.

The Knowledge of the human Anatomy, is continually improved, and daily
better

better understood by the ingenious Professors of Surgery, to the Benefit and Preservation of Mankind. But that noble, serviceable Animal, a Horse, who cannot speak his Wrongs, is too often doomed to be mangled by an unskilful Hand ; those Parts that are found are more frequently wounded, than the affected Parts healed. In short, no new Thing in the Horse Anatomy has been advanced since *Snape* ; such ill Success has attended the Labours, or Indolence, shall I call it, of the Authors who have followed him.

In this ESSAY I have been studious to avoid the Affectation of Novelty, with regard to varying Terms ; have endeavoured to give such Names as seemed most agreeable to the Shape, Size, and Situation of the Parts described, and hope to excite a Curiosity in others to make farther Discoveries in so useful an Art, by examining this Treatise, and comparing it with its Subject.

I would not presume to offer the Public any Thing, but the Result of my
own

own Observations in Dissection, and an actual Survey of the Parts, from a Fear of being imposed on myself, and publishing, what an Examination of the Foot would not justify.

To set every Thing in a clear Light, I have laid down Lines, geometrically protracted, to direct the Performer, in his Application of the actual Caution, how to proceed ; that is, I have shewn, by literal References to the Figure annexed in the Margin, which Line should be drawn first, which second, and so on, cautioning the Operator, with regard to a proper Depth of laying in the Strokes.

I cannot conclude without cautioning every Practitioner against the too frequent Use of Caustics ; these, with an unbounded, merciless Power, indiscriminately attack all Parts, sound and unsound, and destroy all before them ; how careful then ought we to be in the Application of them ! He must be a very rash Adventurer, who applies a Caustic, without having properly reflected on the
Con-

Consequences that may attend it; such a Man may, in a literal Sense, be said to play with Fire, and jest with the most dangerous of edged Tools.

If this ESSAY meets with a kind Reception, I propose going through the whole Anatomy: If any one shall doubt concerning what is written herein, he may be convinced of the Truth, by seeing a Number of Subjects, which I have by me, of different Preparations and Ages: If any one has made, or shall make, any farther Discoveries with Relation to the Parts of the Foot, I shall gladly receive what they communicate, with as much Thankfulness, as I desire Candour from the Public.





A
T R E A T I S E
O N T H E
F E E T of a H O R S E.

P A R T I.

C H A P. I.

*Of a Horse's FEET, and the Parts
which compose them.*

F E E T
defin'd.



HORSE's Feet are the
Extremities of his Bo-
dy, subservient to its
Support and Motion,
a Receptacle of muscular Infertion,
Blood-Vessels, and Nerves which ter-
minate there.

B

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The principal Parts of the Foot which require Attention, and about which one of the most considerable Branches in the Art of Farriery is employed, are these following: *viz.*

1. *Ungula*, the Hoof.
2. *Planta*, the Soal.
3. *Ungulæ Pars raniformis*, the Frog.
4. *Calx*, the Heel.
5. *Corona*, the Coronet.
6. *Os Imum Pedis*, the Coffin Bone.
7. *Os Calcis*, the Heel Bone.
8. *Os Tali Minoris*, the little Pastern Bone.
9. *Periosteum*, a thin Membrane round the Bone.
10. *Cartilago superior externa Parte Pedis*, the superior Cartilage on the Outside of the Foot.
10. *Cartilago superior interna Parte Pedis*, the superior Cartilage on the Inside of the Foot.
11. *Cartilago Ossis imi Pedis*, the Cartilage of the Coffin Bone.
12. *Cartilago Capite minoris Tali*, the Cartilage at the Head of the little Pastern Bone.

13. *Cartilagine duæ Ossis Calcis*, the two Cartilages of the Heel Bone.

14. *Ligamentum Annulare*, the annular Ligament.

15. *Ligamenta duo minoris Tali*, the two Ligaments of the little Pastern.

16. *Ligamentum transversale*, the tranverse Ligament.

17. *Musculus Pedis superior*, the upper Muscle of the Foot.

18. *Musculus Pedis inferior*, the lower Muscle of the Foot.

19. *Tendo Extensoris magni*, the Tendon of the great Extender.

20. *Ligamentum latum internum*, or broad Tendon on the Inside of the Knee.

21. *Tendo Communis sex Musculorum Flexorum*, viz. the common Tendon of the six Muscles acting as *Flexors*.

22. *Ligamentum breve*, the short Ligament.

23. *Glandulæ pinguis & mucilaginosæ*, the fat and mucilaginous Glands.

24. *Arteriæ*, the Arteries.

25. *Venæ*, the Veins.

26. *Nervi*, the Nerves.

1. *Ungula*, the Hoof; is a horny Part of the Foot, consisting of a regular Aggregate of hard Husks, in some Measure void of Sensation, adhering to the Parts included, fastened to the Coffin Bone by Ligaments and Tendons, incompassed with the Skin.

2. *Planta*, the Soal; is that horny Part of the Foot, not only immediately adjacent and united unto, but filling up, in a great Measure, the lower Cavity, or hollow Part of the Coffin Bone, to whose Surface the Frog is united.

3. *Ungulæ Pars raniformis*, the Frog; is that Part of the Foot, which firmly adheres to the Soal, neither easily yielding unto, nor stubbornly resisting, outward Attacks.

4. *Calx*, the Heel; is that Part in a Horse's Foot which is made up of the two posterior Parts of the Hoof.

5. *Corona*, the Coronet; is of a cartilaginous Substance, on the Top of the Hoof, of which it forms the Crown, or superior Part.

6. *Os imum Pedis*, the Coffin Bone, is more porous in the superior than inferior

ferior Part ; its anterior Eminence, or the Eminence before, descends regularly on each Side, for some Space, where rising again, it forms two posterior Eminences, towards the Heel : Under these Eminences are two large *Foramina*, or Passages, and two Furrows proceeding equally towards the fore Part, on each Side ; on the inferior, or lower Part, are seen also two large *Foramina*, at equal Distance from the Centre of the Bone, contiguous to two Ridges, which rise on the lower Part, opposite the Furrows on the upper Part ; its lower Cavity receives the Soal, its upper Cavity receives the little Pastern Bone and *Os Calcis*.

7. The *Os Calcis*, or Heel Bone, has a Protuberance, or bunching out on each Side, in the Middle ; is situated between the two posterior Eminences of the Coffin Bone. It is narrower on the upper Part next the little Pastern, or Coffin Bone ; wider on the lower Part, next the *Tendo Palmaris* ; has two Furrows, or Grooves, that next the Coffin Bone larger, that next the *Tendo Palmaris*, where it receives the Insertion of the

the *Palmaris*, less; and is in Shape thicker, before than behind; in the Grooves are several *Foramina*, or Passages.

8. *Os Tali minoris*, the little Pastern Bone; is the intermediate Bone between the Coffin and great Pastern, it has two Eminences, and four Protuberances, is somewhat narrower next the Coffin Bone, into the upper Cavity of which it is received, than towards the great Pastern; and has several *Foramina*.

9. The *Periosteum* is a thin Membrane that covers the Bones.

10. *Cartilago superior externa Parte Pedis*: The superior Cartilage, on the Outside of the Foot, fills up the Furrow on the upper Part of the Coffin Bone, proceeds to the posterior Eminence, which it overspreads and incloses, from whence it grows thicker by Degrees, and extends to the Extremity of the Heel.

10. *Cartilago superior interna Parte Pedis*: The superior Cartilage on the Inside of the Foot, proceeds in the same Manner on the Inside of the Foot.

Note,

Note, Both the superior Cartilages are porous, and have several *Foramina*, or Passages for Blood-Vessels.

11. *Cartilago Ossis imi Pedis* : The Cartilage of the Coffin Bone covers the upper Cavity, which receives the Articulation of the little Pastern.

12. *Cartilago capite minoris Tali* : The Cartilage of the little Pastern, is situated on the Head of the Bone.

13. *Duæ Cartilagines Ossis Calcis* : The two Cartilages of the *Os Calcis*, or Heel Bone, are narrow on the upper Side, broad on the lower.

14. *Ligamentum annulare* : The annular Ligament is so called from its Resemblance to a Ring, and furrounds the Coronet.

15. *Ligamenta duo minoris Tale* : The two Ligaments of the little Pastern are inserted on each Side in the Furrows on the upper Part of the Coffin Bone, and expand themselves with Ligamentary Fibres round the Joint.

16. *Ligamentum Transversale* : The Transverse Ligament, is inserted into the back Part of the *Os Calcis*, or Heel Bone,

Bone, fixed at each Extremity into the two posterior Eminences of the Coffin Bone, has a Communication by a thin flat Tendon with the *Palmaris*.

17. *Musculus Pedis superior* : The upper Muscle of the Foot, is that which covers the Coffin Bone on the upper Part all round; its Extremities are inserted in the two superior Cartilages, by a Series of thin tendinous Fibres; when that Part of the Hoof which covers this Muscle is taken off, innumerable Clifts, or Sciffures, appear, descending parallel to each other, from Top to Bottom, its Form semi-lunar.

18. *Musculus Pedis inferior* : The lower Muscle of the Foot, spreads itself over the Bottom of the Coffin-Bone, all round to the Heel, appears when the Soal and Frog is taken off.

19. *Tendo Musculi extensoris magni* : The Tendon of the Muscle of the great Extender of the Leg and Foot, on the fore Part, begins above the Knee; where dividing itself into two Tails, it proceeds to the footlock Joint; there the lesser Branch inserts the other, goes on to the
great

great Pastern Joint, inserting itself there, continues on to the little Pastern Joint ; after its Insertion there, makes its Termination in the anterior Eminence of the Coffin-Bone.

20. *Ligamentum latum internum* : The broad Ligament on the Inside has its Origin under the Knee, on the Shank, between the bodkin Bones, is inserted into the two range or triangular Bones ; where dividing itself into two round Branches, which join the Tendon of the *Extensor magnus*, on each Side, upon the great Pastern, and terminate in Conjunction with it, in the anterior Eminence of the Coffin Bone.

21. *Tendo communis sex Musculorum* : The common Tendon of the six Muscles, which act as Flexors, becomes tendinous on the Inside of the Knee ; about four Inches lower down, the common Tendon divides itself into three Parts ; that called the *Tendo Palmaris* is the principal ; which proceeds as a very strong elastic Chord, till advancing near its Insertion in the lower Cavity of the Coffin-Bone, it spreads itself broad and large. The

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other

other Part of this common Tendon, which proceed from the *Sublimis* and *Profundus*, accompanies the *Palmaris* as a kind of *Capsula*, or Sheath, till its Insertion on each Side, in the two superior Eminences of the little Pastern Bone.

Note, The three other Muscles unite in this common Tendon, and make their Progress along with the *Sublimis Profundus* and *Palmaris*; which will be demonstrated in the Lectures.

22. *Ligamentum breve*: The short Ligament has its Origin on the Inside of the Knee, above the *Ligamentum latum*, or broad Ligament, accompanies the *Palmaris* as a *Capsula* about four Inches, and then unites with it.

23. *Glandulæ pingues & mucilaginosæ*: The fat and mucilaginous Glands are found near the Coffin Joint.

24. *Medulla*: The Marrow, is an unctuous fat Substance contained in the Cavities, or hollow Parts, of the Bones.

25. *Arteriæ Crurales*: The crural Arteries, or Arteries of the Leg, terminate

nate in the Foot, with infinite Ramifications.

26. *Venæ Crurales* : The crural Veins disperse and spread themselves in small Branches throughout the Foot.

27. *Nervi* : The Nerves are white Cords, or Strings, without any visible Bore or Perforation, which accompany the Arteries and Veins to their Extremities.

C H A P. II.

Of the Use of the Parts of a Horse's Feet, in the same Order, as recited in the foregoing Chapter.

I. **T**HE Hoof is three Ways serviceable to the Foot; the Foot overspreads, covers, and incloses, the *Cutis*, or Skin, upon the Extremities of the Limb.

The Hoof by being of a middle Nature, between Bone and Gristle, is not apt to splinter; or break; and this proper Degree of Hardness enables it to

bear and support the Weight of the Horse's Body.

The Hoof by being in Part without Sense, is thereby able to endure travelling upon Stones, or through hard Roads; which could never be born, were it not for a Guard of this Nature to protect the tender Quick, and sensible Parts it covers.

2. The chief Use of the Soal, is to be, as it were, a Centinel to guard the *Musculus Pedis inferior*, or, Lower Muscle of the Foot; and preserve a secure Passage for the Circulation of the various Fluids and Juices.

3. The chief Use of the Frog is to fill up the Proportion of the Foot, and strengthen the Heel.

4. The Use of the Heel is to be a Help to the Firmness and Proportion of the Foot, including the two posterior Parts of the Hoof.

5. The Coronet, by being a cartilaginous Substance, is proper to receive the Termination of the Skin.

6. The Coffin Bone is the Basis and Support of the whole Fabric of the Animal;

mal, is much more porous on the superior than inferior Part, because the Bone there receives infinite Ramifications of the Blood-Vessels and Nerves. The anterior Eminence, or Eminence on the fore Part, is the firmest Part of the Bone; because it there receives the Insertion of the Tendon of the great Extender, joined with two Branches of the *Ligamentum latum*. The Uses of the *Foramina*, or lower Part, in the Description, are to admit a Passage for two Branches of the crural Artery; which dividing itself into infinite Ramifications for the Nutrition of the Bone, returns the super-abundant Blood by the shackle Vein, which passing thro' the Furrows on the upper Part of the Coffin Bone, makes its Way thro' the two large *Foramina*, or Passages, under the posterior Eminences. This Bone is disposed, by its Shape, to form the Articulation of the Coffin Joint, by receiving the little Pastern Bone and *Os Calcis*. This Joint is so well guarded by the posterior Eminences which support the *Os Calcis*, and so firmly connects the
Whole,

Whole, that a Dislocation is almost impossible.

7. The Use of the *Os Calcis*, or Heel Bone. The Protuberance on each Side disposes it to fill the Space between the Coffin and little Pastern ; its Shape disposes it for the more easy Action of the Pastern ; the *Foramina* in the Furrow, or Groove, next the Coffin Bone, receive the Blood Vessels. The Articulation of this Joint, is called a *Ginglymus*, because the Bone receives, and is received ; and this Articulation is met with only in those Joints, where Flexion and Extension are required.

8. *Os Tali Minoris*, the little Pastern Bone, serves by gradual Proportion to connect the Coffin Bone, and great Pastern.

9. The *Periosteum* overspreads the lower Part of the Coffin Bone.

10. *Cartilago superior externa Parte Pedis* : The superior Cartilage on the outside the Foot.

Cartilago superior interna Parte Pedis : The superior Cartilage on the Inside of the Foot.

The

The Uses of these two Cartilages are more properly considered together; because they act on each Side in the same Manner. They extend and strengthen the Heel, and, as they have an Elasticity and Springyness in them, preserve the Proportion of the Foot, by returning to their natural Situation again, after it has been disturbed by any violent Agitation.

11. *Cartilago Ossis imi Pedis*: The Cartilage of the Coffin Bone.

12. *Cartilago capite minoris Tali*: The Cartilage at the Head of the little Pastern Bone.

The Uses of these Cartilages must necessarily be considered together: That in the upper Cavity of the Coffin Bone guards it from any Prejudice it might receive by Attrition; as that which is on the Head of the little Pastern guards that also. And here it may not be amiss to say something in general of the Cartilages: Where they cover the Bones, which are joined together for Motion, they are soft and smooth, and any Abrasion of the
Bones

Bones is therefore prevented by the Intervention or coming between.

13. *Duæ Cartilagines Ossis Calcis* : The two Cartilages of the *Os Calcis*, or Heel Bone, cover the Bone on each Side, following the Figure of the Bone. Cartilages in Time become indurated, and ossify.

14. *Ligamentum Annulare* : The annular Ligament is a strong Bandage, which surrounds the Top of the Hoof, and encompasses the Tendons, Ligaments, Blood-Vessels, and Nerves, which descend into the Foot.

15. *Ligamenta duo minoris Tali* : The two Ligaments of the little Pastern confine the Bone on each Side, keep it steady, and prevent Dislocation. Ligaments are without Sense, lest they should suffer on the Motion of the Joint; their Use is to fasten the Bones articulated for Motion.

16. *Ligamentum Transversale* : The transverse Ligament. The Use of this Ligament is to secure the Articulation of the Coffin Joint, by suspending the
Os

Os Calcis, the Extremities fixed in the two posterior Eminences of the Coffin Bone, prevent a Luxation ; and its Communication with the *Palmaris*, makes the whole Joint more strong and firm.

17. The Use of the *Musculus Pedis superior*, or upper Muscle of the Foot, it serves as a proper Medium between the upper Part of the Coffin Bone and Hoof, which could not act, without an intervening Substance of this Nature, to receive the Termination of the Blood-Vessels and Nerves. This Muscle, by its numerous Tendons inserted into the Hoof and Bone, supports the Coffin Bone when the Soal is displaced.

18. *Musculus Pedis inferior* : The lower Muscle of the Foot has a Communication with the upper Muscle, by being inserted in the many Clefts, on the anterior Edge of the Coffin Bone, is ramified with numberless Blood-Vessels and Nerves, fills the lower Cavity of the Coffin Bone, receives the Soal and Frog, with a fit Degree of Moisture and Softness, to facilitate the Action of the Parts.

19. The Use of the Tendon of the Muscle of the great Extender of the Leg and Foot is to throw out ; to which Motion its Disposition most aptly serves. Its various Insertions contribute to its Strength and Firmness, Elasticity and Springiness.

20. *Ligamentum latum internum*: The broad Ligament on the Inside: The Use of this Ligament is to strengthen the Articulation of the Footlock Joint, and keep the Range Bones in their proper Position: for this Ligament is partly inelastic, admitting no great Stretch ; because if that gave way, the Footlock Joint would be subject to dislocate on every little Accident. The two round Branches, which proceed from this Ligament to join the Tendon of the *Extensor Magnus*, on the Fore-part, by their Insertion strengthen and brace the Footlock, great Pastern, little Pastern and Coffin Joint, on the Fore-part.

21. The Use of the common Tendon of the six Muscles which act as Flexors.

To consider the Use of this Tendon properly as it concerns the Foot, we must observe the Muscles terminate in it, the Force required makes that Conjunction necessary ; for on the Action of this depends the greatest Stress and Weight of the Body, when put in Motion. On its Division the *Palmaris* continues strong in the Center, spreading broad at its Insertion, to support the Coffin Joint in that Part towards the Heel ; and by bracing the *Os Calcis*, keeps it up to its Articulation with the little Pastern Bone. The other Part of this Tendon, which proceeds from the *Sublimis Profundus*, and other Muscles, forms a Sort of *Cap-sula* for it, which joins a strong Cartilage ; and contains a large Quantity of Mucus to lubricate the Joints.

22. *Ligamentum Breve*. The Use of the short Ligament is to unite with the *Palmaris*, in its Center, and form a *Cap-sula*, for about four Inches, where joining it firmly, it keeps it fixed to the Shank Bone by its Insertion, and acts as a Bridle, assisting the Flexor Muscles in

their Elasticity ; whose Length from their Origin to their Infertion would caufe them to act loofely, if not thus properly guarded and ftrengthened.

23. *Glandulæ pingues & mucilaginosæ* : The fat and mucilaginous Glands : a pinguidinous or fatty Matter makes up their Mafs, and they diftribute the Mucus, which is a Juice of a flimy Nature proper to lubricate the Joints.

24. *Medulla* : The Marrow. The Ufe of the Marrow is, by its liquid and unctuous Parts to render the Bones in fome meafure pliable, and prevent them from being brittle, by pervading or paffing thro' the Subftance of them continually.

25. *Arteriæ Crurales* : The Crural Arteries. Thefe convey the Blood to all Parts of the Foot, by innumerable Canals and Ducts.

26. *Venæ* : The Veins return the fuperabundant Blood, by the two Shackle Veins.

27. The

27. The Use of the Nerves is to convey the animal Spirits to the Parts for their Sense and Motion.

C H A P. III.

Remarks on the various Kinds of Feet and Hoofs met with in Horses.

THOUGH the Colour of the Hoof has been taken notice of by many Authors, and great Strefs laid upon it as a material Point, to direct us in a proper Choice, some have said the black and brown Hoofs are best ; that the variegated, black mix'd with white, and all white, are not so good : Yet Experience has shewn, that there are good footed Horses with Hoofs of all Colours ; which proves that the Shape of the Foot, and Consistence of the Hoof, is rather to be considered, than the Colour of it. This considered rightly, will greatly help in directing us to choose a Horse proper for
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the Use we design to put him to. Whether it be the Parade, the Race, Hunting, the Road, Coach, Waggon, Plough, &c.

1. A round Hoof and open Heel, which looks rough, is the best.

2. A Hoof not very flat, nor round, but between both, often proves a good Foot.

3. Tho' the Hoof be a little flattish, if it be tough, will stand with good shoeing, it is serviceable, and not so subject to founder.

4. A wide Hoof, with narrow Heels, will not do for the Road, except in a Waggon or Cart.

5. A flat fleshy Foot, the Heel and Soal soft, the Hoof thin, is continually subject to Complaint, and therefore not to be made choice of.

6. The brittle Hoof, which is easily known by its bright and shining Hue, is to be avoided ; because it is difficult to keep Shoes on, to perform a Journey or strong Exercise.

7. Those Feet whereon the Hoof is upright and strong, and the Frog small, will not endure travelling with Expedition, on hard stony Roads, the Turf and Parade suit them best.

8. Those which are called Mules or Asses Hoof, deep, high and narrow, little or no Heels, are best on the Turf.

9. The Horse who has a long oval Hoof, with low Heels is scarce fit for any thing but the Plough.

The Horse that is design'd for the Race, or any nimble Action, had better be overweighted any where by Nature than in the Foot.

It is observed, that different Climates and Soils have an Effect on the Feet of Horses.

Horses which are bred in hot Countries, on Mountains, or hot dry Sands, have always, up, high, hollow Hoofs and little Frogs ; for being kept mostly hot and dry, causes the Parts to contract.

It is observable, even in *Great Britain*, the Horses bred in *Derbyshire*,
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the mountainous Parts of *England* and *Wales*, or in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, have, in general, good Feet. Those, on the contrary, which are bred in low marshy Grounds, such as the Fens in *Lincolnshire*, &c. have commonly flat and soft Feet, being kept too moist, by always treading on wet soft Grounds, which relax the Parts of the Feet.

The best Method to keep the Feet sound is good Shoeing; Liberty, sometimes, in Pasture; or proper Exercise. Standing long in Stables *contracts* the Feet.

These Remarks, sufficiently evince, that Nature never made any thing in vain; and that we, by applying each to the proper Use it was originally designed for, may make all of Service.

What has been said hitherto, strictly regards the Fore-foot only, but as the Hind-foot corresponds so nearly in its Mechanism and Structure, with the Fore-foot, very little needs to be said particularly about it. In Size it is naturally less, and its Parts naturally so too; the
Number

Number of them the same, the common Tendon of the Extensors of the Hind-foot, proceeds in the same Manner to its Insertion on the Fore-part of the Coffin Bone in Conjunction with two Branches of the broad Ligaments, on each Side: what is called the *Palmaris* in the Fore-foot, is in the Hind-foot called the *Plantaris*, and acts as an Antagonist to the common Tendon of the Extensors.

C H A P. IV.

THE Usefulness of a Horse's Shoes is too obvious to want many Words to explain; they are a Guard to the Foot, and as many different Sorts are mentioned, to prevent or remedy the various Disorders of the Feet, I shall only add two or three of a newer Invention than any yet taken notice of.

1st. The Screw Shoe.

The Design of this Shoe is to relieve and help Nature, by extending the Hoof and Heels when drawn in or contracted, to remove the causes which obstruct a

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free

free and regular Circulation, by restoring the Parts affected to their proper Size and Position: This it performs, by the means of two Ridges fixed on the Inside of the Shoe towards the Back-part, as in the Figure; these pressing gradually and equally on the Inside of the Hoof, the contracted horny Parts are mastered, and give way to the Operation of the Screw, which opens the Heels: this may be forwarded in desperate Cases, when the Hoof is quite contracted, and the Horse a Cripple, by making five Cuts or Scissures on the Outside of the Hoof, home to the Quick. In some Cases, when the Heels only are contracted, two are sufficient, but in many the Shoe alone will answer the End, without any Scissures or Cuts at all.

To remedy this Disorder in the Foot, proceeding from contracted Hoofs and Heels drawn in, where the Complaint is slight, a Shoe may be made for the Horse to work in, with a Feather on the under Side as Occasion may require, which gradually pressing on the Inside of the Heel, the Weight of the Horse as he treads, forces

forces the Hoof outwards. If both Heels be drawn or wier'd in, a Feather must be made accordingly on each Side.

2. A Shoe contrived to help and cure Knuckling over, or a violent Sprain in the Footlock Joint.

A Curve turning upwards from the Toe of the Shoe projects about six Inches, and by this means giving way, as it were, when the Patient attempts to bear upon it, obliges him to set his Foot flat upon the Ground by Degrees, which reduces the Joint into its proper Position; whereas without this, the Parts would contract, and the Lameness become incurable.

A Grey Horse belonging to the Right Honourable Lord *Rockford*, deemed incurable by several Farriers, I made a Cure, of by the Application of this kind of Shoe, and he was hunted several Seasons afterwards, which, if required, will be attested by several in that noble Family.

3 A Patten Shoe with two Bars.

The Patten Shoe with two Cross-Bars, one near the Toe, the other near the Heel; these may be rais'd three or four Inches high, as Occasion may require, and the Horse may stand or step firm upon them; whereas the common Patten Shoe is wrigling, and has not a sufficient Foundation to bear the Horse steady, and frequently lames him in the Joints or Sinews.

Abroad they never destroy the Bounds of the Hoof, they hollow or dish the Foot to keep it cool, but always keep the Heels up, and throw the Weight of the Tread forward; nor do they drive any Nails near the Heels, but depend on the Strength of the Hoof, for their Nails are very large, as large as a tenpenny Nail; they always keep the Toundation good, and do not cut away more in two Minutes than Nature will make good in two Months, their Shoes in common are high at the Heels.

The *Turks* make use of a flat plain Shoe beat out cold, the Holes punched round, their Nails are very large; they
always

always keep the Bounds of the Foot good.

Great Care should be taken to set the Shoe level all round, so that it may bear equal on the Hoof, and a Nail or two ought to be driven on each Side to keep it even; it is customary with some to drive the Nails tight down on one Side of the Foot first; but this Method is wrong, for by this Means the Shoe will rise on the opposite Side, which when forced down and nailed, must necessarily wring the Hoof.

To prevent cutting, feather the Shoe on the Outside, make the Inside thin and fuller fine, this gives a Turn to the Step, and in some Cases will answer, tho' I do not lay it down for a general Rule.

Avoid laying too much Weight upon the Heels, it paves the way for Corns, and causes Pain: when the Heels are down, the Steps are thereby disproportioned, the Joints shaken, and Sinew-strains often proceed from that Cause.

A Proof of the best Shoeing, is, that the Nails rise at equal Height and Distance,

INTRODUCTION.

THE Intention of every Medicine applied or administered, ought to be the Relief of oppressed Nature, by preserving or restoring Health.

Medicine is prescribed properly by a due Consideration of the Malady it is intended to remove, a Knowledge of the Ingredients, which enter into its Composition, their Force and Power acting separately, and how the several Ingredients conspire when united in one Mass, to effect a Cure. It is very well known the same Medicine will not have the same Effect on different Bodies, nor even on the same at different Times ; the Machine varies by unaccountable Accidents, and it requires our strictest Attention to discover how the Operation of the Medicine is to correspond with the Patient's Disorder and Constitution.

The

The Pulsation of the Arteries, is the true and only Means of knowing whether the Circulation of the Blood be performed regularly. Physicians apply themselves to the Pulse therefore, and drawing Inferences from that and the concurring Symptoms, prescribe accordingly ; but the Horse falls a Sacrifice to nauseous Draughts, Physic ill prepared, injudiciously compounded, and given without a Meaning.

Those who are ignorant of the *Materia Medica* may more likely strike the fatal Stroke of Death, than relieve or help Nature ; and this must be the Case of all who practise by Rote, and give Doses prescribed by a Recipe stuffed with Ingredients they know not the Nature of.

To remedy this Inconvenience, and establish the Practice of Farriery on more certain Principles, I have published in this Treatise a Series of Medicines adapted to the Cure of all Distempers incidental to Horses, and given Directions, plain to the meanest Capacity, of
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the Method of applying them. And this I was rather inclined to do, than publish Prescriptions; because Horses many Times come under the Hands of those who are very unskilful in proceeding according to Prescription; and if the Medicine be not made up exactly, it will rather prejudice than benefit the Patient.

The Person who prescribes Physic, should not only know the Nature of the Medicine, but should also be well acquainted with the Structure, Composition and Connection of the Parts, wherein lies the Seat of the Disease; without a Knowledge and proper Consideration of which, the Prescriber must necessarily be in the Dark. For what tho' he understands the Nature of the Distemper? What if he be never so well acquainted with the Virtues of Drugs? unless he is attentive to the Conformation of the whole Fabric, whatever Success he has, must be imputed rather to Conjecture than Reason. I mention this to shew how absolutely necessary the Knowledge

Knowledge of Anatomy is to him who would prescribe judiciously.

Weak Minds, foolishly alarmed by a false Notion of Cruelty in the Dissection of dead Bodies, would shut the Door against useful Knowledge in the human Anatomy : but surely the Wise among the Living may make a proper Use of the Dead, for the Benefit and Service of the surviving Part of Mankind. Every good Man studies to be of Use to the Community, and Service to the Age he lives in : the Man of Genius extends his Views yet farther, and is ambitious of being beneficial to Posterity by his Writings and Inventions.

What good Reason can be given why the Dissection of dead Bodies should not be permitted, to forward Discoveries that may be of Use to the Cure and Preservation of living ones? I would not be thought here to encourage Indecency, or insinuate that a wanton Use of Subjects should be allowed ; but that a sufficient Number should be permitted to the Curious and Skillful, to examine the Mechanism

hanism and Structure of human Bodies. The Cultivation of the Science of Anatomy has carried the Practice of Physic to a Degree of Certainty it could not by any other Means have arrived at. I give this Hint only to expose the Error of popular Prejudice.

But there can be no Plea of Want of Subjects for the Study of the Horse Anatomy; the Misfortune is, the Ignorance of Pretenders to the Art of Farriery has hindered them from making Enquiry as they should have done. And those who have wrote on the Subject with more Elegance by the Benefit of a good Education, yet seem not to have examined the Thing itself, but taken it upon Trust.

I have experienced the Medicines herein recommended by a long Course of Practice. Many Noblemen, Gentlemen, Dealers, and others, who have done me the Honour to employ me, have expressed a Satisfaction of their Efficacy upon Trial, and concurred in their good Opinion of them.

Recens Urina humana sana, or fresh wholesome human Urine, is the Vehicle
of

of Medicine I have recommended all through the Directions. As this is uncommon, I imagine it will be expected I should assign Reasons for advancing something so new and singular.

If the Nature of Urine be considered, it will be found to contain, and be impregnated with, the most delicate Salts: the urinary Passages in the human Body, thro' which it is secreted, make it fit to dilute, and the Acrimony or Sharpness of the saline Particles, accelerate or quicken the Operation of the Medicines, by stimulating the Stomach with the Pungency of its saline Qualities. These Reasons have induced me to substitute this in general, as the best medicinal Vehicle; tho' in some Cases, where necessary, I have ordered otherwise.

By Means of these Directions, and the Account I have given of the Diseases Horses are liable to, Gentlemen will be able to form a Judgment of the Health and Constitution of their Cattle, and Servants know how to give Medicines properly.

I proceed now to treat of the Diseases and Disorders which affect Horses ; and first shall speak of those incidental to the Feet.

I. Of Surbating, or Battered Feet.

THE Signs are a continual moving or shifting of the Feet, caused by the Inflammation, and acute Pain.

The Causes are these following :

1. Unskilful Shoeing, an Abuse committed thro' Ignorance or Neglect ; for, by being pinched, the Foot is always attended with an Inflammation and exquisite Pain, which if not speedily eased, generally ends in Surbating.

2. Shoes set too narrow, draw in the Heels.

3. Paring the Heels too low, by disposing the Horse to disproportioned Steps, and injuring the sensible Parts.

4. The Shoes bearing upon the Soal, occasions a durable and exquisite Anguish

guish in the Feet ; which indisposes them for natural and easy Motions.

5. Travelling on hard, dry Roads, to *Excess*, or in hot Sands, brings on an Inflammation.

6. Gravel, or Stones lodging between the Shoes and the Soal.

7. Being rode Barefoot injures the Soal, wears down the Heels, and causes a durable Pain ; the Parts of the Feet, which qualify them for Action, are too delicate to resist external Attacks without an artificial Guard, wherefore Feet unshod are by hard Riding liable to be broke or furbated.

EFFECTS. **T**HE Effects of it are, contracted, hot, dry, hard, battered Soals and Hoofs, attended with exquisite Pains ; this paves the Way for, and leads directly to, a Founder, unless proper Means are timely used to prevent it.

First observe the Signs carefully ; then diligently consider the Causes from which the Grievance may principally proceed ; that being discovered, let
your

your first Attempt be to relieve Nature where the Oppression is found.

If it be occasioned by an Abuse in Shoeing, take the Shoes off, search the Foot with the utmost Care, ease the Hoof or Soal, if you find it strong, or binding the Foot (which alone will cause a Pain) this done, set the Shoe on wide and easy; be careful no Nail touch or bear upon a sensible Part, let not the Shoe rest or press upon the Soal, nor fix too much Weight upon the Heels; which may be spared by setting the Shoes on properly.

Methods are laid down in the Directions, how to administer and apply proper Medicines for the Cure of each Disorder under their respective Heads, according as the Signs and Symptoms may vary and appear.

II. *Of Foundering in the Feet.*

SIGNS. **A** Founder discovers itself by the exquisite Pain and Uneasiness which attend the Feet in this Disorder, for in some desperate Attacks, the Horse will not be able to walk out of the Stable, in a few Hours scarce stand. In the Course of my Practice, I have known this to have been the Case within twelve Hours, the Pain and Inflammation being so great as to bring on a Fever.

CAUSES. **I**T S Causes are various: First consider those which are mentioned under the Article of *Surbating*, and see what Connection or Relation they may have to them.

1. It may proceed from unskilful Shoeing.

2. From violent Exercise, on hard, dry Roads, or in hot Sands.

3. Washing in cold Water, when hot, standing long in the Cold, when hot, or in wet, damp Stables.

4. Being kept long in the Stables without proper Exercise.

5. Burning the Feet with hot Irons.

6. Caustics improperly applied, with a View of curing Wounds in the Feet; which contract them, and fix a Pain.

7. Bad Physic.

8. Physic unskillfully manag'd in its Operation, or working off.

9. Refin Drinks.

10. A Fever, &c.

The different Effects of a Founder in the Feet are,

EFFECTS. I. **L**AMENESS and Pain.

2. Hot, shining, brittle Hoofs.

3. Binding of the Hoof.

4. Narrow Heels.

5. Coffin Bone sunk.

6. Pumice Soals.

7. Coffin Bone carious.

8. Casting the Hoof, &c.

The

The Progress of a Founder, as I have hinted before, is so quick, and its Consequences so pernicious, you cannot be too speedy in your Applications to prevent its proceeding to a confirmed Founder.

Before you attempt to set about the Cure, consider the Case attentively. Take off the Shoes, draw the Soals thin; this may be perform'd with Safety the first Time. This Operation will greatly ease the Foot, where it binds and gives Pain. Attempts to give Relief in this Grievance, without taking off the Shoe, and thinning the Foot, are always unsuccessful; for the Coffin Bone is frequently so bound by the Contraction of the Hoof, that several Pieces have been known to scale off.

In a confirmed Founder, the Screw Shoe may be of Service; with Time, Rest, and turning out in soft meadow Ground.

Proper Medicines, and their Method of Application, may be seen in the Directions; as also when the Case is complicated with a Chest-founder.

III. *A QUITTER*

IS an Imposthume, or fistulous Tumour, bred between the Hoof and superior Cartilage on the upper Part of the Foot.

It may proceed, 1st, from a Tread, Bruise, or Wound, upon the Coronet.

2. A Bruise in the Heel; which, by breaking out between Hoof and Hair, sometimes forms a Sinus.

3. From the Heel's being gravelled and festered; which occasions breaking out above the Hoof.

4. From a Sand-crack, improperly treated in attempt of Cure, which may degenerate into a *Quitter*.

5. The Foot being prick'd in shoeing, an Inflammation follows; which causes an Ulcer above the Hoof, which frequently ends in a *Quitter*.

Operation

Operation for the Cure of a Quitter.

IN a confirmed, bad Quitter, of a long standing, first with a strong Ligature make a tight Bandage below the Footlock Joint ; this will stop the Circulation of the Blood. When the crimson Flood disappears, with a Probe, or Director, try which Way every Sinus tends ; if the Hollow be under the Hoof, thin the Part with your drawing Knife, in order to come more easily at the Bottom of the Grievance. This may be performed with the greatest Certainty ; because the Circulation of the Fluids being quite stopped by the Ligature, you may trace the Cavities by their Colour : for those soft Parts of the Foot which are sound will appear white ; but the Sinus black, livid, yellow, &c. according to the Complexion of the morbid Matter they contain. Then with hooked Flesh-Knives, which you should be provided with of three Sizes, one under another, follow every Sinus, first using the largest

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Knife :

Knife, as you come nearer the Bottom, try the Sinus, use the middle sized Knife ; and, last of all, the least Knife, to throw out the Speck or Foulness. By this Method you will make a less Breach in the Foot, and perform the Operation with more Safety. Attention to, and Knowledge of, the Disposition of the Parts is absolutely necessary for a Farrier who would perform this Operation safely.

It is not proper to rase, or throw off, the Quarter on every Occasion.

Take off the Ligature, made to stop the Circulation of the Blood, after the Wounds are dressed, and the Foot bound up.

If the Quitter begin at Bottom, the Coffin Bone is often foul, the Scales may without Danger be taken off with the Knife ; there is no Need to wait for Exfoliation.

If the Situation of the Quitter be high on the Coronet, do not break thro' the Bottom of the Hoof, the high Operation will do, and a Cure be effected
in

in half the Time without weakening or destroying the Hoof.

If a Sinus leads towards a Joint, or a Tendon, be extremely careful how you proceed, wounded Tendons and Ligaments are attended with bad Consequences, such as are best known among the Profession by these Terms, Unlocking the Joint, Joint Oil, Joint Water, &c. In such Case lay open the Sinus, avoid wounding the Tendons and Ligaments, and by the Application of proper Medicines they will slough off a Foulness, and heal.

If a Pain remains in the Foot after a bad Cure, the Seton, directed for a Sprain, in the Coffin Joint, No. 16, may be of Service, to take off the Inflammation, and prevent the Hoof from contracting.

The superior Cartilages are often mistaken by young Practitioners for a hard Gristle occasioned by the Quitter; but this is a mistaken Notion, and what they call coring the Gristle out, must be carefully avoided.

IV. A Fig in the Foot

IS a pulpy Excrecence, which appears chiefly on the Angle of the Frog, occasioned by a Bruise, or some Accident of that kind. It is very sore and troublesome ; apt, if not taken proper Methods with in Time, to degenerate into a Canker, and rot the Frog out. It makes a Horse fumble and step short.

V. A Running Frush

IS a foetid Ulcer in the Hollow of the Frog, proceeding often from a bad Habit of Body, tho' sometimes occasioned by a Wound not well healed ; or from the Accident of Dirt or Gravel lodging in the Chink of the Frog ; is extremely sore and painful, and will cause the Horse to sink down when he treads upon a Stone. If this be neglected it is apt to bring on a Canker, by corroding the soft Part of the Frog, and making its

its way toward the Infertion of the Tendo Palmaris, frequently spreads in the Heel, and without timely Application may prove of fatal Consequence. It is dangerous to stop this Ulcer without proper Medicines internally given.

VI. *A Corn in the Foot.*

A Corn is a Contufion or Bruife upon that Part of the Soal which is neareft the Heel, appears red, or foxy, a Term commonly used, and is very fore, occafioned chiefly by injudicious Shoeing, which contracts the Heels and caufes Pain, for when the Part grows ftrong the Patient complains moft; it may fometimes proceed from being rode bare-foot, Gravel or Stones lodging between the Shoe and Soal. It caufes Pain and Lameness by fenfibly affecting the *Musculus Pedis inferior* or lower Muscle of the Foot.

In

In a bad obstinate Case, take out the horny Part with your Knife, for the Breadth of the Corn ; which is known by the Parts looking red and foxy after it is cut out.

VII. *A Sand Crack*

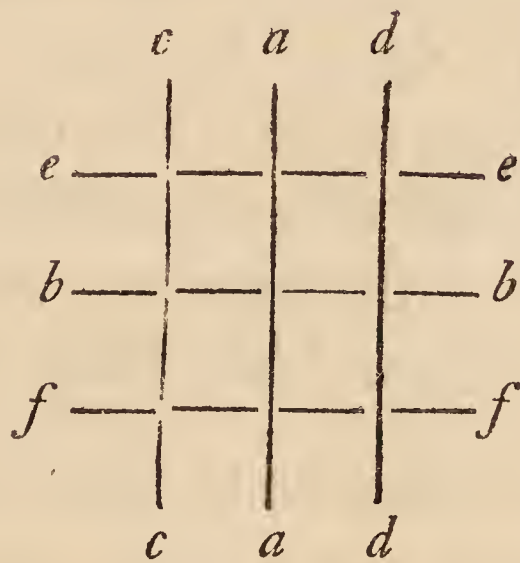
IS a Fent Split or Aperture in the Hoof. To proceed properly to the Cure of which you must consider the Nature and Situation of it.

If the Sides of the Split Hoof press upon the tender Parts, on the Coronet, then for half an Inch, and no farther, draw the Side down to the Quick, that will give ease to the Grievance, but forbear drawing all down the Crack to the Bottom, for that would widen and weaken the Part, and give the Split Hoof more Liberty to divide. But if the Crack happens just at the Heel, thinning the Horn, and taking off that Part which bears upon the Shoe, is not improper.

Operation

*Operation with the actual Cautery, or
firing Iron.*

In bad Cases, firing is necessary, which performed by a good Hand will effect a certain Cure. The Design should be such as is described in the Figure annexed.



The Manner in which it should be done.

First, with a small Iron, made for that Purpose, draw a direct Stroke, such as is represented in the Figure by the Line *a a* ; next, the transverse Stroke represented by the Line *b b* ; then the

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side

side Strokes, represented by the Lines *cc*, *dd*; and lastly, the two transverse Strokes represented by the Lines *ee*, *ff*.

The Strokes may go thro' the Skin in some Cases; but you must remember to pass lightly over the Top of the Coronet, to the Length of an Inch below it. Be extremely careful not to wound the annular Ligament; a Wound there will be of bad Consequence, and confirm a Division in the Hoof for ever. The Digestion, which follows the Operation by the Application of proper Dressings, carries off the Inflammation, removes the Pain, *and a new Hoof shoots down.*

VIII. *False Quarters.*

A F A L S E Quarter is a Cleft, or Chink, in the Hoof, from the Top to the Bottom, often occasioned by improper or wrong Dressings applied to Wounds proceeding from Treads, and other Accidents, upon the Coronet, Quitter, &c.

This

This occasions Lameness, and large Gaps in the Hoof: For the Defence of which Bar-Shoes are mostly to be set on, which hold the Hoof more firmly, and prevent a Pressure on the weaker Parts. If the Coronet has not been divided, nor the annular Ligament destroyed by Caustics, the Method laid down for the Cure of a Sand-Crack will compleat one in this Case also.

IX. Of Hurts by paring the Foot too low.

AN Abuse is frequently committed by Persons unskilful in shoeing Horses, they make the Foot fit to the Shoe, instead of making the Shoe fit to the Foot, by pretending to a Knowledge of the Use and Nature of the Parts external and internal; but are ignorant how to form a Judgment, what is sufficient to be left of the solid Parts, whereon to fix the artificial Guard, to enable the Animal to go thro' strong Exercise, or

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perform

perform long Journies; for the solid Parts of the Foot, such as the Hoof, Soal, and Frog, are sensible internally, which is plainly demonstrated by this Experiment: Take the Butteris, or drawing Knives, pare the Soal down thin, and when you come little more than half Way thro' the solid Substance, the Blood will appear; which shews these Parts to be ramified with Blood-Vessels and Nerves: for these are no sooner touched with a Knife, but the Horse is sensible of the Injury. Care should be taken to assist Nature, not destroy her. And whoever takes not this Care, will fall into the Error of committing Abuses to the Detriment and Destruction of a Horse's Feet. *Mahomet*, the famous *Turkish* Prophet, having prayed again and again, that the Mountain would come to him, in vain, at last saved his Credit, and preserved the Opinion of his Followers, by very wisely submitting to the Nature of Things. The People's Curiosity was raised; the Prophet had prayed long to no Purpose, in order to prevail on the Mountain to

to

to come to him ; that proving inexorable, says *Mahomet*, if the Mountain will not come to *Mahomet*, *Mahomet* will go to the Mountain ; and thus very prudently preserved his Reputation, by acting rationally. But those who proceed on contrary Principles, bring to my Mind the Story of *Procrustes*. This *Procrustes* was a famous Robber, who seized on Travellers by Violence, laid them on an iron Bed, which he made them all to fit ; those that were too long, he cut of to the Size of it with his Axe ; those that proved too short, he stretched out to it with his Wheel. Just so the Gentlemen of the Trade, who act inconsiderately, make a Shoe, which might indeed more properly be termed an iron Bed of this sort ; for the Horse's Foot must be made to fit it, be the Consequence what it will. Hence proceed Lameness, narrow Heels, contracted Hoof, and numberless Evils, that soon make the Horse useless to his Owner.

*X. Of Pricks and Injuries received from
the Nails in Shoeing.*

THE Effects of a Stab, or Injury done by a Nail, are acute Pain and Anguish, attended with Lameness ; if the Nail only press upon a sensible Part, the Horse will be lame. In this Case, displacing the Nail will set the Horse sound on Sight.

If the Nail has touched the Quick, it frequently festers ; and if the Horse be upon the Road, the Gravel entering at the ulcerated Nail-hole, fouls the *Musculus Pedis Superior*, or *Upper Muscle of the Foot*, which frequently breaks out between Hair and Hoof. This is easily discoverable by an Inflammation in the Part ; nay, the very Nail-hole may be found out, by thinning the Soal, tracing with your Drawing-knife, and gently pressing round the Edge of the Soal with Pincers, where the Grievance is, the Patient

tient will flinch ; but if it be come to Matter, it is still more easy to discover.

If a Nail, in driving, chance to split, it is always deemed to touch the Quick ; but this is only a Pretence to support a Blunder, no good Plea, and the Defence of it will prove as lame as the Horse that suffers by it : For the Nail in pointing will prove whether it be sound or no ; for if it be hollow, it will not draw out to a Point at all, and when polished by the Hammer, any Flaw may be discovered ; wherefore it is surely better to fling such a Nail away, than hazard the laming a Horse by making Use of it. But supposing this the only, the last Nail a Man had, it is three to one, tho' a split Nail, it does not affect the Quick ; for every Nail having four *Sides*, two broad and two narrow, one Side only can lean towards the Quick, and whatever Shiver or Split rises from any Side, must proceed in a direct Line ; and it is three to one the Quick should not be affected by such a Nail. Thus much may be sufficient to expose the Absurdity of those
who

who endeavour to conceal or excuse their own Ignorance, by false Pretences.

XI. *Hurts by Gravel*

AR E attended with Pain and Lame-
ness. To find out where the
Grievance lies, take off the Shoe; with
your Butteris, or Drawing-knife, pare the
Soal slightly all over, the Horn being
made clear by this Means, the Seat of
the Complaint will be more easily dis-
covered; for the Part where the Gravel
proves to be is hollow, and if the Ulcer
caused by its Insinuation into the Parts
affected be come to Matter, the Soal in
those Places will appear red, yellow,
black, &c. exactly where the Grievance
is, by considering which attentively, you
may trace home to the very Spot where
the Gravel lies.

XII.

XII. Over-reaching

IS the Cause of a Disorder occasioned by the Pressure of the Hind-foot on the Fore-foot, owing to too great a Stretch ; which bruises or wounds the Heel between Hair and Hoof. This Disorder sometimes ends in a Quitter.

XIII. Cracks and Wounds upon the Coronet

AR E Disorders arising sometimes from internal, and sometimes external Causes ; outward Accidents, such as Treads or Bruises, Thorns or Stabs ; from within, Cracks between Hoof and Hair, Crown-Scab, &c.

XIV. A Kennel Nail

IS the Cause of many dangerous Disorders in the Foot, if proper Medicines are not immediately applied. In
I desperate

desperate Cases, such as the Coffin Joint injured; the *Tendo Palmaris* wounded; the Coffin Bone, or *Os Calcis*, splintered or fouled: the Method directed for the Cure of a Quitter, No. III. must be followed in this Case also.

If there are any Symptoms of a Mortification, draw the Soal; the Effusion of Blood caused by this Operation will be of Service to prevent it.

XV. *A Canker*

IS a putrid foetid Corruption of the principal Fluids and Juices, seated in or about the Frog and Heel. Where the Bones are foul, Operation is necessary, and the Canker will not submit to Medicine, proceed as directed in the last Case.

XVI. *A Sprain in the Coffin Joint.*

FIRST pare or draw the Toe very thin ; then, with your hooked Knife, make the Incision direct, not transverse. When the Patient has bled a sufficient Quantity, stop the Foot up as usual.

Secondly, If there remains an Inflammation in the Foot, or what is called in Practice a *dry Pain*, then with a sharp pointed Needle, with a large Eye, pass thro' from the Inside or Outside of the Hollow of the Frog to the Pit or-Hollow of the Heel, under the Foot-lock-Joint, and draw the Seton through ; be careful to avoid touching the *Capsula* of the *Tendo Palmaris*, or the Tendon itself, *Os Calcis*, or Coffin-Joint, which may be attended with dangerous Consequences.

Drawing the Soal in some Cases is proper ; for which Operation I need give no Directions ; every one in Practice knows

how to go about this Performance ; it is too often executed.

The actual Cautery, or giving the Fire, is the last Attempt, with your Iron, when it looks blue, it is of a proper Heat ; then rub the Scales well from it, and draw the Strokes in a strait Line, beginning two Inches above the Coronet. Pass lightly over that Part ; continue the Stroke one Inch below upon the Hoof ; make the Strokes all round at half an Inch Distance.

It is to be observed, where one Horse happens to be really lame in the Coffin Joint, it is mistaken a hundred Times in Practice.

XVII. *Narrow Heels*

AR E the Consequence of a Contraction of the Quarters of a Horse's Feet; in the Parts nearer the Side, than of those towards the Coronet. This proceeds sometimes from a natural Cause, as hinted in the Chapter

ter

ter about the different Sorts of Feet; often from the Heels being worn down and bruised.

XVIII. *Incastellation*

IS a Narrowness of the Frog, and almost a Junction of the two Quarters of the Heels, which is chiefly seen in Horses bred in hot Countries; but is too often occasioned by injudicious Shoeing.

XIX. *A Fleshy Frog*

IS a Disorder the Part is liable to, from too great a Degree of Humidity or Moisture.

XX. *Numbness, or Stunning of the Feet,*

CAUSES a Lameness, occasioned by a Chilliness of the Blood and Juices; sometimes by a Cold fixed in those Parts, Disorders in the Mass of Blood, or the Accident of Bruises, &c.

XXI.

XXI. Circled Feet

AR E attended with small Excrecences round the Hoof, caused by the Remains of some old Complaint, badly managed in the Attempt to cure; the Effects are Tendernefs and Lameness.

XXII. Seams in the Feet

AR E Ridges usually appearing after the Cure of a bad Sand-Crack, false Quarter, or Quitter, tho' they are sometimes natural.

XXIII. Tender or battered Soals, proceed from internal or external Causes,

AR E attended with excessive Heat and Pain, which are always more intense in the Fore-foot than Hind-foot. The internal Causes are an Inflammation
in

in the Feet, or Fever fixing there; the external Causes, being rode Barefoot, Bruises, &c.

XXIV. *Pumice Soals, or clogged up Feet,*

HA V E an unnatural Protuberance, or Swelling, whose Rise is occasioned by the Coffin-Bone's being sunk down below its proper Situation, and appears in various Sizes. This is one Effect of a Founder.

XXV. *A Brittle Hoof*

IS that in which Aridity, or Dryness, is predominant to an Excess. This generally proceeds from an Inflammation in the Mass of Blood, which, for want of being properly carried off by cooling Medicines, fixes in the Feet, obstructs the regular Circulation of the Fluids and Juices, and contracts the horny Parts.

XXVI.

XXVI. *Hoof bound*

THE binding of the Hoof presses the superior and inferior Muscle of the Foot, between the Coffin-Bone and Hoof, which causes exquisite Pain and Anguish.

XXVII. *Hoof too soft*

IS that wherein too great a Degree of Humidity or Moisture abounds.

XXVIII. *A fleshy Foot*

IS of a fungous Nature, and renders a Horse's Feet liable to many Disorders.

XXIX.

XXIX. *An ox, or cloven Foot,*

SHEWS itself by a wide Cleft in the *Foot* from the Coronet to the Toe. This is caused sometimes by a natural Dryness of the Hoof; sometimes by a Wound upon the Coronet badly cured.

XXX. *Burning the Feet.*

BURNING the Feet with a hot Iron, in order to soften them, that they may be pared more easily, often paves the Way for many Disorders in the Feet. The Heat of the Irons repeated too often, or held on too long, affects the sensible Parts, and causes exquisite Pain.

XXXI. *Hoof loosened*

IS a Disorder occasioned frequently by a violent Bruise or Wound.

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XXXII.

XXXII. *Casting the Hoof*

IS a Disorder occasioned by a Founder, Imposthumation, or desperate Wounds in the Feet, which cause the whole Hoof to fall off.

Casting the Hoof is always attended with a prodigious Flux of Matter, and obstinate Gleets, by which the soft Parts are ulcerated, and the Bones may become foul.



DIREC-

DIRECTIONS

For the proper Application of external Medicines for the different Disorders incidental to the Feet.

I. *For surbated or battered Feet.*

FIRST, Take a sufficient Quantity of the Stopping prepared ; melt it over the Fire, when Blood-warm, apply it to the Bottom of the Feet with Tow, as usual, and fix it in with broad Splints.

Secondly, Anoint the Feet well all round with Hoof-Salve.

Thirdly, Make Use of the Mixture for the Coronet, when the Pain is violent ; shake the Bottle, rub or chafe in the Medicine well with your Hand, a little above the Hoof. In a bad Case, bind a woolen Cloth, dipped in the Medicine, round the Coronet.

II. For foundered Feet.

A P P L Y the Stopping and Hoof-Salve, as directed in the preceding Case.

The Mixture must be applied to the Coronets every Day, and a woollen Cloth dipt in the Medicine bound on.

In a slight Complaint, a wide Shoe made hollow, and tack'd on, will do. But if the Disorder be more violent, Mufflers made strong and thick at Bottom, of soft Rope-yarn to fit the Foot, and fastened on round the Pasterns, are necessary to keep the Dressings on, preserve the Feet cool, prevent the Coffins from dropping down, and save the Feet from Hammering and Jarring. Leather Shoes may be made to answer the same Purpose, and are proper in very bad Cases.

The Patient ought to go loose, and have Plenty of Litter to walk or stand upon. If this Disorder be complicated with a Fever, which frequently happens,
have

have Recourse to Methods of Cure under that Head.

Forbear attempting to draw the Soal, which in this Case is utter Destruction.

If the Founder be fixed, and the Hoof contracted for Want of timely Assistance, make Use of the Screw-shoe, applying Hoof-Salve to the Clefts or Sciffures made in the Hoof; which must be bound on with a Cloth for the three first Dressings; these, you must observe, are to be repeated every third Day. Apply the Stopping to the Feet at the same Time; but be cautious of applying it boiling hot, as some have directed; for Scalding is as pernicious as Burning, and gives exquisite Pain to the sensible Parts, therefore apply it blood-warm only.

After the second Dressing, the Patient may be turned out to Grass. Soft low Grounds are fittest for him; and continue rubbing the Hoof-Salve into the Clefts or Sciffures made in the Hoof for some Time.

Note, In Cases of a Founder, where the Coffins are sunk, and the Soal pumiced

pumiced, which often happens in a flat-footed Horse, the Method of the Screw-shoe will not answer. Sometimes both Feet and Shoulders are affected in a Founder; in a Case of this Nature, have Recourse to the Method of Cure in a Chest-founder.

III. *For a Quitter.*

FIRST, make use of the yellow Tincture in this Manner; having searched the Sinuses or Hollows with your Probe, make Tents fit for them; dip the Tents in the Tincture, and convey them with your Probe to the Bottom of each Sinus or Hollow; continue this Dressing every other Day for a Week. If the Grievance does not submit to this Medicine, in three or four Dressings, which may easily be known by the Matter discharged, the foul Slough thrown off, and the Patient's Pain being abated; then tent the Wounds with Tar Tincture. In case this fails, apply the blue Tincture

Tincture in the same Manner, which is stronger than the former. If this Medicine has its intended Effect, and strikes at the Bottom of the Wound, the Tent will stick in the Mouth of it, and appear dry ; this is a good Sign, otherwise the Flux of Matter will force the Tent quite out.

Injectiōns into the Sinuses, or hollow Pipes, are proper in some Cases ; which may be performed with a Syringe of a small Pipe, ; apply the Medicines every Day to the hollow Parts of the Wound, and the Patient, if taken in Time, may work. The two Tinctures, used freely, will form large Sloughs, and open the Wound safely to the Bottom. If the Quittter be situated nigh the Heel, a gentle Caustic may be applied, but no where else. If the Seat of the Disease be near the Coronet, on the Inside or Outside of the Foot, or any where but the Heel, you run a Risk of destroying the neighbouring Parts, and fixing a Blemish and Lameness on the Horse's Foot for ever.

In

In old obstinate Cafes, the Operation is the best Way directed before at No. III. That being performed, wipe away the Blood, throw a little styptic Powder on the Wound ; after which apply the Tincture for green Wounds in this Manner : warm it first, dip Pledgits of Tow in it, and apply a sufficient Quantity to the Wound. This being done, bind up the Foot carefully with coarse Tape, to keep the Medicines tight to the Wound ; at the same Time stop up the Foot, and splint it well in, then take off the Ligature, or Bandage, which was made to stop the Effusion of Blood. Open the Wound the third or fourth Day, and dress it with Tar Tincture ; put on the Bandage tight. After this second Dressing, open it every other Day, and repeat the same Dressing, observing if any fungous or proud Flesh arise, to touch it with a Feather dipped in Blood-Tincture ; this will keep it down, and when a Wound is clean, there is no great Difficulty in healing it.

In

In all Cases of this Nature, the Foot must be kept thin and cool, and Care taken that no Part press or lie strong upon the Edges of the Wound.

The Use of a Lotion to wash the Wound is sometimes necessary after the third or fourth Dressing.

IV. *For a Fig.*

PA R E the Soal and Heels thin, in order to come at the Grievance more conveniently ; cut the Frog down all round the Fig near to the Quick ; then apply Pledgets of Tow, dipped in the Canker-Ointment, to the Part : Put over them a sufficient Quantity of dry Tow, splint this down tight ; repeat this Dressing every other Day, or third Day, according as the Signs appear by the Sloughs falling off ; when the Face of the Wound looks clean and firm, to touch it with a Feather dipped in the Ointment will be sufficient, putting dry Tow over, as above. In all Cases, where

L

Nature

Nature wants to discharge a Load of Matter, this Method of Treatment is proper. To effect a Cure more speedily, Phyfic may be given to carry off any lurking Disorder in the Mass of Blood ; or if there be not Opportunity to give Phyfic, proper Balls, or Powders, may be given to correct the Fluids and Juices.

V. For a running Frush.

PARE the Foot, as before directed in the Case of the Fig, wipe the Part affected clean, introduce a Tent dipped in Blood-Tincture into the Chink, or Hollow of the Frog, every Day, or every other Day, as Occasion may require. This will cure any Frush, except it is become cankered ; in which Case proceed as directed for the Cure of the Fig, giving the internal Medicines also.

In clean limbed Horses these Disorders are soon removed by the Applications herein recommended ; but when the Legs
are

are thick and gourdy, and the Heels greasy, the Cure is more tedious and attended with more Difficulty, because of the Confluence of Humours.

VI. *For a Corn.*

PA R E the Part where the Corn is, which is known by the Appearance of a red Spot, till the Blood starts ; apply Tar-Tincture, with a little Tow to it, and then stop the Foot up as usual.

In an old obstinate Corn of long standing, draw round the Grievance, with your little Knife, as far as it appears red and sore, and take the solid Part of the Soal quite out to the Quick ; then throw a little of the styptic Powder on the Part, and dress it with Tar Tincture. If fungous or proud Flesh should rise, touch it with a Feather dipped in the Blood-Tincture.

VII. *For a Sand-Crack.*

THIS appears in different Parts of the Hoof; in the Fore-part down to the Toe, on the Inside, on the Outside, or near the Heel. Dry, brittle Hoofs are most subject to this Disorder.

If it is very painful, apply Tar-Tincture to the Split in the Hoof, with a Pledget of Tow, and bind the Hoof round with Lint; repeat this Dressing every other Day, stop the Foot up.

On taking off the first Dressing, if the Part appears inflamed, anoint the Hoof well with the common Salve, ordered before. This Method of Dressing, with setting on a Bar-shoe, will sometimes effect a Cure. But giving the Fire is a certain Cure, without any Blemish: the Manner of performing the Operation is described before. After the Operation is performed, take half an Ounce of the Charge, melt it gradually over the Fire; if you over-heat it, you destroy the Efficacy of the Medicine, and spoil it. The
Way

Way to know when the Charge is of a proper Heat is this ; wet your Finger, touch the Charge, if you can bear it, it is then fit to be applied to the Part, cover it with clipped Toe or Flocks, as usual.

VIII. *For a false Quarter.*

A False Quarter chiefly affects the *Musculus Pedis superior*, or *Upper Muscle of the Foot* ; the divided Hoof presses upon, and exposes that sensible Part, causing exquisite Pain. Apply the same Medicines directed for the Cure of a Sand-Crack ; bind the Hoof round with coarse Tape, dipped in Tar. If the false Quarter be of long standing, the Muscle may be foul, and fungous Flesh rise ; touch it with Blood-Tincture, repeat the Dressing every other Day, as Occasion may require. After the Wound is healed, continue the Bandage some time.

IX. For Hurts by paring too low.

ST O P the Foot up, as directed in preceding Cases, and give kind Nature Time to repair the Loss sustained.

X. For Pricks and Injuries received from the Nails in shoeing.

ST O P the Foot up as usual; if the Part affected festers, or breaks out, treat it as directed in Cases of Wounds.

XI. For Hurts by Gravel.

HA V I N G cleared the Part thoroughly, apply Tar-Tincture on a Pledget of Tow to it, after which, stop the Foot up with warm Stopping.

XII

XII. *For Over-reaching.*

A P P L Y the Medicines directed for common Bruises or Wounds.

XIII. *For Cracks or Wounds upon the Coronet, or between Hair and Hoof.*

W H E N the Cause is internal, these frequently prove tedious and difficult to heal. In such Case give Balls and Powders to correct the Blood. But if the Disorder be simple, and proceeds from an external Cause, an Application of the Medicines directed for common Wounds will effect a Cure.

XIV. *For Wounds in the Heel, Frog or Soal from a Kennel Nail, or Stubs.*

F I R S T displace the Nail, taking particular Notice which Way it points or turns, for being frequently crooked,

crooked, great Care must be taken in this Case, lest any Part break off, and be left in the Foot; take off the Shoe, pare down the Heel, Frog, or Soal thin, near the Part where the Stab is, in order to come at the Wound more easily. This being done, apply the proper Tincture, dropping or pouring a little exactly on the Wound; if the Mouth of the Wound will admit a Probe, put the Medicine down to the Bottom, then with a Pledget of Tow dipped in the Tincture, cover the Part affected; after which apply warm Stopping to the Foot, and splint it up as directed before.

If the lower Muscle of the Foot only be wounded, this Dressing will cure it immediately, if the Frog only be wounded, the same Method will effect a Cure.

But if the Coffin-Bone be wounded, or the Nail broke in, it will require scaling of the Bone before a Cure can be performed, in which there is no great Difficulty.

If

If the *Tendo Palmaris* is wounded, the Consequence will be much worse; for that always causes exquisite Pain, and is attended with obstinate Gleets.

If the *Os Calcis*, or *Heel Bone*, is wounded, the Case is more dangerous and difficult.

But if the Ligaments are wounded through, into the Coffin-Joint, the Consequences are still much worse, and the Cure more difficult. These three last Cases seldom submit to external Application, Operation is therefore necessary, in which you are to proceed as directed at No. III.

XV. *For a Canker.*

OF this Disorder there are two or three Sorts; but as the same Medicines effect a Cure in all of them, Remarks on the different Kinds are of no Use. Carefully observe these Directions: First pare the Foot well, and lay the Grievance open for the better Conve-

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nience

nience of applying the Medicines ; then make a narrow webbed Shoe with a Groove or Furrow on the Inside, next the Soal, to receive a Plate of Tin fitted for this Purpose, which will draw out, and may be shoved in, as Occasion requires ; by this Contrivance you may dress the Foot, without taking the Shoe off ; for the tin Plate being drawn out, gives you an Opportunity of inspecting and examining the Parts. Note, this Shoe must be fitted to the Foot as it appears. If the Canker be in the Heel, this Shoe is convenient to keep the Dressings fixed on, and the Patient may be turned out to Grass, or work in it, if able. Having prepared the Shoe and tin Plate properly, and laid the Grievance open, wipe the Part clean, apply Pledgets of Tow dipped in the Ointment, and if it be hollow between the Hoof and Coffin-Bone, force the Medicine up with a Spatula or Knife ; lay Pledgets on the other Parts also ; put dry Tow over them, and bind it well down round the Hoof, the Plate at Bottom will answer better

better than Splints. Repeat this Dressing every other, or every third Day, as Occasion may require; when the cankered Parts slough off, and the Wound appears with a good Face, use a milder Ointment; as the new Hoof shoots down, proper Care must be taken to give it fair Play, and keep the Foot well dressed, that is, to take off the strong Parts, so that they may not bind, and prevent the Growth of the new Hoof or Soal.

Always keep the Medicines bound down tight to the Outside of the Wound; for it is a growing Evil. In obstinate Cases internal Medicines are proper.

Operation, in which you are to proceed as directed in the Case of a Quitter, is the surest Way to effect a thorough Cure, make the Part sound, and prevent it from breaking out again. Apply the styptic Powders and Tinctures, as ordered at No. III. in this, and all other Blood-Wounds, for one or two Dressings, as the Wound may seem to require. If any of the Canker should rise, and seem

proud, touch it with a Feather dipped in the strong Ointment ; if it does not submit to that, first touch the Wound lightly all over with the milder Ointment, then spread some of the strong Ointment on a Pledget of Tow, as wide as the Spot appears, and apply it to the Part affected only ; after which cover it with dry Tow : be careful to prevent any Thing from rising on the Outside of the Wound ; there is no Danger of the Middle, which must therefore be dressed light. The Medicines must be applied and varied, as the Wound appears to have a good or bad Face.

XVI. For a Sprain in the Coffin-Joint.

REPEAT the Mixture every other Day, and bind a Flannel round the Coronet ; continue this for ten Days, if Occasion require ; if the Lameness continues, and the Cause is not removed, then clip the Hair off clean three or four Inches above the Hoof, and apply blistering
ing

ing Ointment with a Knife, or Spatula ; work it well in for three or four Minutes ; after which tie the Horse's Head up to the Rack for twenty-four Hours, taking care to remove all the Litter ; repeat this in ten or twelve Days.

XVII. *For narrow Heels.*

IN a slight Complaint, if one Heel, or both, are wired in, the feathered Shoes described in the Chapter concerning the different Sorts of Shoes, will be of Service ; but in a bad Case, make Use of the Screw-shoe in this Manner, which may serve for a Direction in all Cases where the Screw-shoe is requisite.

First, with your Knives draw the Bottom of the Foot down thin, and towards the Heel near the Quick ; then set the Shoe on, after which turn the Screw till it seems to press the Heels tight outwards, stop the Foot up, and turn the Horse out in a Paddock, the second Day turn the Screw a Thread or two more, and

and repeat this every other Day as it may seem proper, till the Heels are extended to their natural Position, which is very visible to any Person who has been much among Horses. If at any Time you observe the Shoe prefs so tight outwards, as to give Pain, take it back a Thread ; but this seldom happens.

Exercise in the Country, the Dews, and Clay greatly help the Feet, after standing long in the Stables: travelling moderately on a Journey is better for the Feet than being kept without Exercise.

I would beg leave to remark, that rasping the Horn down thin, before the Scissures are made, is of service in a very bad Founder, when the Horse is to be turned out for a long while, tho' it will make him go very tender for some Time.

Turning Horses out to Grass without Shoes on the Fore-feet is wrong ; it is apt to make the Feet grow out of Shape, and they must be shod several Times before the Feet recover their proper Form. But you must observe, a high, strong, up-footed Horse had better be
turned

turned out without Shoes ; it will help to spread and cool the Feet.

XVIII. *For Incastellation.*

FOLLOW the Method laid down for the Cure of narrow Heels.

XIX. *For a fleshy Frog.*

TAKE Care to keep the Feet dry, and well pared out, if the Horse be kept in the Stable.

XX. *For Numbness, or stunning of the Feet.*

APPLY the Mixture to the Coronets ; then bind them round with Flannel and Lint, stopping the Feet up as usual.

XXI.

XXI. *For circled Feet.*

R A S P them even, and anoint them with the Hoof-Salve. In these Complaints it is best to keep the Horse at Grass, loose in a Barn-Yard, or other convenient Place.

XXII. *For Seams in the Feet.*

R A S P them down carefully, and apply the Hoof-Salve.

XXIII. *For tender, or battered Soals.*

P A R E the Soals down thin; then apply the Stopping in the same Manner as directed for furbated Feet, No. I. Turning out to Grass will be of Service.

XXIV. *For Pumice Soals.*

B O X Shoes, and proper Stopping, are the only Methods.

XXV.

XXV. *For Brittle Hoofs.*

A P P L Y the Mixture to the Hoof; repeat it every Day, and stop up the Feet, as usual; turning the Horse out to Grass, if he can be spared, is the best Way for the Hoof to recover its natural Toughness.

XXVI. *For Hoofs too soft.*

R E M E M B E R to keep the Foot well pared, and let the Horse stand dry, if kept in the Stable.

XXVII. *For Hoof bound.*

T O relieve this Complaint make use of the Screw-shoe, as directed before.

XXVIII. For fleshy Feet.

HORSES attended with this Complaint, ought to stand very dry, and have wide webbed Shoes.

XXIX. For the Ox-Hoof, or cloven Foot.

FOR the Cure of this Case, pursue the same Methods as those directed for a false Quarter.

XXX. For burning the Hoof with hot Irons.

IHAVE before sufficiently exposed the Danger of this Practice, and it is therefore to be avoided; for when the tender and sensible Parts are injured, they are not easily restored.

XXXI.

XXXI. *For Hoofs loosened.*

A P P L Y the Medicines directed for Wounds, as the Disorder may appear more or less dangerous. If the loosened Hoof press upon the sensible Parts let it be taken off, and set on a Shoe in the most convenient Manner.

XXXII. *For casting the Hoof.*

A P P L Y the Medicines directed for dangerous Wounds. Very few in this Case are worth the Trouble of attending, when the Hoof drops off, and there is nothing but the Coffin-Bone to bear upon: I have known some however recover, by the Help of kind Nature unassisted by Art, being turned out to Grass, and sufficiently fed as the Season required. To help Nature in this Case, make use of Rope-Yarn, as directed before, or Leather-Shoes to keep the Medicines on, and save the Coffin-Bone,
from

from the Ground. But when the old Hoof is forced off by a new one coming on, the Case is different. When a new Hoof begins at the Coronet, and grows down gradually, and shoves off the old Hoof, Nature may be assisted by paring the Foot where it binds, in order to give Way for the new Hoof to shoot down.



D I R E C-

DIRECTIONS

How to Use the

M E D I C I N E S.

HA V I N G treated of the Foot, its various Parts, and the Disorders it is liable to, I come now to speak of the Medicines; and tho' the Treatise be expressly on the Foot only, yet I shall in these Directions take Notice of the other Disorders incidental to Horses: and because all Cases of acute Pain are attended with a Fever, shall speak of that first.

A Fever proceeds from an irregular Increase of Motion in the Blood and Juices, attended with an Inflammation, sometimes with Shivering and Coldness. The Want of following Nature, and observing proper Rules is one of the fatal Causes of Death to many Horses in a Year.

The

The Signs of a Fever are these : The Horse's Mouth is hot and dry, his Nostrils wide, quick Respiration or Breathing, the Pulse high, which may be felt either upon the Temples, or under the Knee ; his Head is hung down ; his Eyes are inflamed, he pants and heaves in the Body ; his Urine appears high coloured, sometimes clear and crude ; at other Times of a lemon Colour ; the Excrements or Dung hard, involved with Slime ; continual Restlessness. The Horse labouring under this Disorder is apt to lie down and start up directly ; loses his Appetite ; feels damp about the Ears ; at different Intervals is subject to violent Sweats ; his Limbs are cold and chilled ; he is affected with frequent Tremblings, and a Dullness and Heaviness invades his whole Body, &c.

Medicines

*M E D I C I N E S for the FEVER
and STAGGERS, Disorders which are
often complicated.*

The Fever Ball, and Powder for Clysters.

DISSOLVE four, five, six, or eight Ounces of the Ball, (as the Constitution, Strength, Size, and Corpulency of the Horse may require) in a Pint, or Pint and half, of wholesome fresh human Urine, which, to prevent Inconveniencies, may be boiled and scummed. Warm the Dose, in order to make it mix the better. Add to this Preparation a Gill of sweet Oil, or, if Oil cannot be had, put three or four Ounces of fresh Butter, melted, instead of it, tho' the Medicine is good and safe without either, which must be given in a Horn, observing to let it stand first till it is almost cold.

After the Drink is given, proceed to give the Clyster. There is no need to rake on every slight Occasion, before the
Clyster

Clyster is given. This Operation, unless carefully performed, disturbs and hurries the Patient, as well as tears and wounds the *Rectum*, or Arse-Gut. The Clyster is mild and emollient in its Operation, and if Nature has brought down a Burthen of Excrements, which lodge and harden, they will be discharged in a few Minutes by the Help of the Medicine. If this gives not the expected Relief, tho' it seldom or ever fails, then let the Person who is to rake the Patient, first cut his Nails, and anoint his Hand with Hog's Lard or sweet Oil, that he may convey it with more Ease into the *Rectum*, or straight Gut, and bring away by Degrees the Excrements, if any can be found, after the Clyster is discharged.

To make a Decoction for the Clyster.

Take of the Leaves of Mercury, Mullen, common Mallows, or any of the emollient Herbs, two or three Handfuls each; boil them in a Gallon of Water
till

till one fourth Part is consumed. Then put three or four Ounces of the Powder prepared for the Clyster, according to the Strength, Constitution, &c. of the Patient, into the Liquor, and give it Milk-warm as usual.

If the Case be desperate, and immediate Relief is necessary, pour a Pint of boiling Water on the same Quantity of the Powder; let it stand about three Minutes; after which add two Quarts of Gruel, and administer it milk-warm; hold the Horse's Tail down close to his Fundament, about four Minutes, to keep the Clyster in his Body. If you have a convenient Place, and the Horse be able to bear it, walk him about gently for a Minute or two, the Clyster will operate better, and produce the intended Effect with greater Ease. After giving the Drink and Clyster, as directed, let the Patient be put in a wide Stall, or warm Stable, be littered and clothed according to the Season, and be kept as free from any Disturbance as possible; let him be kept fasting two Hours; then

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give

give him a Pail of Water-Gruel, or white Water warm, and a Mash of Bran; this must be offered as often as the Patient's Appetite craves it, and the Drink and Clysters repeated as Occasion may require; of which you are to form a Judgment from the Signs of Danger, or Symptoms which attend the Patient's Case; and the Drink and Clyster must be repeated accordingly either every twelve Hours, every Day, or every other Day at least. If the Patient be costive, bound in the Body, or brings away a foul slimy Matter with his Dung, the Clyster must be repeated more frequently. If the Patient's Eyes appear red, and the Fever runs high, it is proper to bleed and rowel. Bleeding in the Neck-Vein is the most effectual Method to draw off the viscid and thick Blood. In Bleeding be cautious what Quantity you take away; it should never exceed three Pints, or, at most, two Quarts at one Time: It is safer to repeat the Operation. Sometimes a Quart, nay, in some Cases, even a Pint, is sufficient to take away
at

at one Time : Too great a Loss of Blood is apt to make the Patient weak, become languid, and low spirited, which renders him unable to bear the Operation of, and incapable of receiving Benefit from, the salutary Power of restorative Medicines.

If the Horse (after the second or third Dose) be feeble and low spirited, add a Gill or two of Treacle-water in the next Drink ; or, instead of Treacle-water, an Ounce or two, at most, of the High Cordial Ball. If you find the Patient very weak, divide the Dose into two equal Parts ; give one half immediately, the other an Hour afterwards. If he continues still languid, and recovers his Stomach but slowly, give him two Ounces of the High Cordial Ball, with an Ounce of the Fever Ball, dissolv'd in a Drink, as directed before. As the Symptoms of the Fever disappear, give him two or three, but never more than four Ounces, of the High Cordial Ball, dissolved either in white Wine, or mild Ale, which will tend greatly to corroborate, or strengthen, the Patient's Stomach. Now, if the Season

proves favourable, and you have convenient Opportunity, give the Horse moderate and gentle Exercise. This is the Method of proceeding in the Cure of common Fevers.

But if the Fever be complicated with the Staggers, which is indeed nothing but an Effect of the Violence of the Fever, if the first or second Dose does not check the Fury of the Disorder, in four Hours after the Drink and Clyster is given, administer the Bolus ; if that does not in some Measure put a Stop to the Rage of the Fever, six Hours after give the two purging Balls ; in four Hours after they are given, give the Patient Gruel, or warm Water. Open the Skin of the Forehead, and put in Slices of red Dock-Root, dipped in rowel Ointment, and cover the Part over with a Plaister of *Burgundy* Pitch. If the Patient be raging mad, make use of the Bridle to drench Horses, which, with a strong Rope fixed to it, thrown over a Beam, will hold the Horse conveniently, without any Danger.

The

The Fever Ball always creates in the Patient a Desire to drink. Water-gruel, thickened with Oatmeal, and sometimes with wheaten Flower mixed with the Oatmeal, should be frequently given him ; which answers the End both of Meat and Provender to the sick Horse, as well as it proves serviceable to assist Nature in her various Operations, when the Patient refuses to eat his Meat, which is sometimes the Case : the afflicted Animal, by this Means, gently throws off the dangerous Load, who was deprived of the Power of immediate Digestion by his Disorder. This Medicine is so well adapted to the Stomach, that it never puts the Patient in any Hurry. Obstructions in the Bowels, of which slimy Matter involved with the Dung is a Proof, frequently cause exquisite Pain before it can be discharged. This is by no means to be imputed to the Medicine, which is extremely mild in its Operation, and excellent in all Cases, with the Clyster as prescribed, to take the Fever off, remove exquisite Pain, Panking, Inflammation
of

of the Lungs or Bowels, and all other Symptoms of this Disorder.

But when the Fever is complicated with the Staggers, the Bolus is of Service to compose the Patient, and still the Pain.

The Purging Balls gently open the Body, and help to carry off the Cause of the Distemper.

High Cordials, Saffron, Cochineal, and the whole Tribe of Aromatics, are pernicious, given in Doses when a Fever appears; and often fix a Disorder in the Eyes or Feet. By hurrying Nature, they inflame the Blood, and bring on deadly Symptoms. The Stomach not being accustomed to such hot Ingredients, they become poisonous, by destroying the Tone of it, and preventing Digestion, the natural Food of the Animal being simple.

Cordials, in short, cure no Fevers, but rather increase them. The comfortable Drink which so much prevails at present for Heart-sick Horses, ought rather to be called a tormenting Draught; for
it

it is not only a foolish Expence, but is so pernicious, as generally to bring on Destruction to the Patient, who, by the Administration of such a Dose, becomes really a Sufferer by the Medicines.

Medicines of this Kind are proper to be given to a Horse, who, by Accident, has been some Time in a Ditch of cold Water ; stood abroad in cold, wet Weather ; been kept in damp Stables, &c. by which means the Limbs being chilled, and the Blood stagnated, Cordials are of Service to quicken the Circulation of the Fluids and Juices.



Medicines for the Distemper commonly called the Convulsions of the Nerves, or by some, the Cords, tho' it ought more properly to be termed, an Inflammatory Fever, complicated, or attended with a Contraction of the Muscles; for all Distempers which are violent, affect the Nerves more or less.

THE Symptoms are these: The Muscles of the whole Body are contracted, Jaws set, sometimes quite close, so that Mastication, or grinding the Food, is prevented thereby, though the Horse is eager to eat; at other Times he cannot swallow, the Eyes are inflamed and contracted, the Patient is attended with profuse Sweats at different Intervals; Pinking, Snorting, Coughing short, Foaming at the Mouth, Sucking, quick Respiration, or Breathing; the Limbs and Neck extended and stiff, the Flanks hard, the Tail streight, straddling behind, the Fever somewhat Periodical. Horses attacked with this Disorder are scarce

scarce able to walk, cannot bear the least Agitation, Disturbance, or Hurry, without extreme Pain and Danger; even the Attempt of Rowelling, or giving a Drink, must be done carefully. I have seen them die directly by a Drink being forced on them.

N. B. Medicines in desperate Cases ought to act adequate to the Pain, there is no trifling, the Preservation of the Patient depends on a proper and early Application.

In this Case first bleed the Patient in the Neck-Vein, take away two or three Quarts; and if the Distemper proves obstinate, repeat the Bleeding, but not in so large a Quantity as the first Time.

Then according to the Strength and Size of the Horse, give the Balls for Convulsions as usual; and the Clysters in the Manner directed before. To a large Horse give three Balls; to a less, two and a half. If the Jaws be set, divide each Ball into two; and if you cannot put them down with your Hand, cut a

P

Stick

Stick proper for that Purpose, put the half Ball on the End of it; by which Means you may convey it with more Ease and Certainty. Be sure to deliver it over the Root of the Tongue, and not between the Grinders. Give the Horse a Sup of Water between each half Ball, and watch their going down. Do not force one upon another too fast; but mind he swallows them as given. Keep the Patient fasting four Hours; after which give him warm White Water, or a Pail of Watergruel; the Gruel is best if he will drink it. Repeat the Clyster, it will greatly forward and help the Medicine in its Operation. If the Balls are in the Stomach (but this is difficult to be assured of, for they are apt to hold them in their Teeth, and will deceive a good Judge) the Patient will purge gently in twenty four Hours; tho' in this Case it will sometimes be longer first. When the Dose has done working, if the Symptoms be abated, and the Mouth more open, give the Fever Ball,
as

as directed before ; if not, repeat half the Balls, and the other half in twenty four Hours : These may be repeated again two or three Days after the third Dose has done working, or as you see Occasion. The Patient will do best loose in a little warm Stable.

Walking the Patient about, if he be able to bear the Exercise, after the first or second Dose, is very proper ; for the open Air is of infinite Service.

If the Jaws be set, and the Muscles of the Throat so much contracted, that the Horse cannot swallow, first clip the Hair off from the Articulation, or joining of the upper and lower Jaw, down to the Throat, and apply the Blistering Ointment, observing the Rules directed under that Head ; afterwards observe the Prescriptions ordered in a Fever.

Medicines

Medicines for a COLD.

The FEVER BALL, &c.

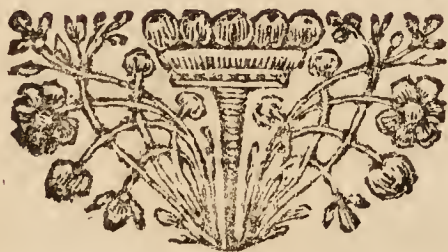
A COLD is often the principal Cause of many Disorders, not easily got over ; a fresh contracted one may be cured by observing the following Directions : Put six large Onions, cut small, and four Ounces of Currants, into two Quarts of mild Ale ; boil the Liquid down to three Pints ; take it off the Fire : Let these Ingredients stand till they are just Milk-warm ; then add to them eight Ounces of the Fever Ball, and half a Pint of Oil, or for Want of Oil, half a Pound of fresh Butter melted. Give this Quantity in two Doses, in the manner prescribed before. Observe that a Horse labouring under this Disorder, attended with a Fever, and Loss of Appetite, ought to be bled, clystered, and rowelled, as directed before, in the Case of a Fever, according as the different Symptoms may vary and appear.

Medicines

*Medicines for a SIMPLE COUGH.*BALLS *and* POWDERS.

G I V E the Patient two Balls every Morning fasting, after the usual Manner ; then let him have an Ounce of the Powders in the Mash, or Corn, designed for each Feed. In Cases where the Cough is not attended with a violent Cold, these are sufficient to answer the Intention. But if the Horse be upon daily Duty, the Balls given alone will greatly contribute to his Cure.

In an old obstinate Cough, which too often proves fatal, repeat the Powders, administering them as before directed.



D I S E A S E S

DISEASES

OF THE

STOMACH *and* GUTS.

I. *The* CHOLIC.

II. *The* DRY GRIPES, *or, Adstriction*
of the Bowels.

III. *The* TWISTING *of the* GUTS.

IV. *The* STRANGURY.

THE Signs of these Distempers differ so little in the exquisite Pain they bring on the Patient, that it is difficult to distinguish which of these Complaints is really the Cause, or Causes, of it. This frequently misleads the Person who attempts the Cure, and makes him unsuccessful in his Endeavours ; for in Cases of Disorders in the Intestines, unless proper Medicines be timely applied, Inflammation, Gangrene, and Mortification, frequently ensue.

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In these Disorders the following Symptoms discover themselves according to the Violence of the Attack. The Horse, in his Agony, frequently lies down, rolls, tumbles, beats himself against the Stall or Wall, starts up directly, looks at his Flanks, strikes at his Belly with his Hind-feet, strives to dung or stale, his Bowels are full of Wind, and his Flanks swell.

The Accidents from whence this may proceed are these : Eating new Pease-Straw ; new Peas, or Beans ; Change of Water, as sharp, or hard ; eating sour Grass ; Hassock, or Twitch-grass ; old, sour Grains ; unwholsome Hay, or Corn ; drinking cold Water, or being rode, or driven, deep into cold Water, when over-hot ; being rode, or driven, hard upon a full Stomach. These Circumstances must be carefully considered, and diligently enquired into. Or this Distemper may proceed from some internal Disorder ; as Worms and Bots, Gravel, and Stones in the Kidneys or Bladder ; from a Contraction of the Muscles of the Neck of
the

the Bladder ; Urine detained ; Dung hardened, or bound, in the Rectum ; extravasated Blood in the Belly, commonly called the *Red Water*.

Medicines for the CHOLIC.

FIRST, open the Neck-Vein, and take away three Pints, or two Quarts of Blood ; then give the Cholic Ball and Clyster, prepared in the same Manner and Quantity as prescribed before for Fevers ; only, in this Case, Oil or Butter must not be omitted ; of which you must add four Ounces as before directed. One Dose seldom or ever fails to effect a Cure ; yet in extraordinary Cases, and upon desperate Attacks, the Drink and Clyster must be repeated in two or three Hours.

In this Disorder do not hurry the Patient about, as customary ; it brings on a Fever, prevents the Operation of the Medicine, and increases the Pain. A wide, warm Stable, or Barn, well littered,

tered, will give the afflicted Animal a better Chance for his Life. I do not object against walking the Patient a little gently after the Drink or Clyster is given, to forward the Operation of the Medicines ; but against the foolish Custom of fatiguing the poor dumb Creature, by driving him about till he drops down, and dies.

It is dangerous to ride, or drive, a Horse on the Road, when attacked with this Disorder ; it brings on a Fever. He ought to be put up as soon as you perceive it, at the first convenient Place, and Endeavours should immediately be used to remove the Cause ; which is easily done in a slight Complaint. By the Use of the Cholic Ball, Fever Ball, and Clyster, I dare venture to affirm, I have cured a Hundred successively. For the Cholic and Fever Ball, are so well adapted to remove Complaints in the Stomach, Intestines, Kidneys, and Bladder ; that if a Patient have sound Viscera, there is little or no Danger.

N. B. Oil of Turpentine, Gin, Pepper, and all hot Spices, are pernicious, given in Doses; except the Cholic proceeds from having eaten a Quantity of four Grains, or four old cut Grass; in which Cases, these Sort of Medicines may, by warming the Stomach, contribute to forward Digestion; but in all other, could the poor Animal speak, he would tell you how much he was maltreated, by the Administration of such Things by way of Medicine.

Wind pent up in the Bowels occasions violent Pain, brings on a Fever, stretches the Guts beyond their natural Width, and blows up the Body, till it is ready to burst. This often proceeds from Obstructions in the Intestines, and is a very dangerous Case; but if it be attended with Twisting of the Guts, it is still more so.

In very desperate Cases, when Medicines of the greatest Force and Efficacy have been of no Use, I have attempted to give Relief to the Patient, with Success, by the following Operation, which
may

may be performed in this Manner with Safety: Make an Incision thro' the Abdominal Muscles and Peritonæum, then take out Part of the small Guts; in which make an Incision to receive a Tube or Pipe, about the Size of a Quill; this will discharge the noxious Wind. After which sew up the Wound made in the Gut, and return it carefully; then wash the Wound, where the Incision was made, with the Styptic for Bleeding Wounds; sew it up with the Glover's Stitch, and put a sticking Plaister over the Part. I have performed this Operation with good Success several Times, which will be well attested by People of Credit.

The Muscles of the Neck of the Bladder are inflamed and contracted frequently by the Heat and Weight of Urine detained in it, to such a Degree, that it causes exquisite Pain; and Nature being unable to sling off the Load and Oppression, many Horses have died for Want of Relief; for the Urethra, or Piss-pipe, is in some Measure shut up. In this

Case, after having given the Clyster, as is before directed, if the Patient continues yet uneasy, and you suspect a Detention of Urine to be the Cause, let a Person, having his Hand anointed with Hog's Lard, Oil, or Butter, convey it carefully into the Rectum, or Arse-Gut, taking Care not to injure or wound the Part. In the Pelvis or Bason he will feel the Bladder, which if full, as it is commonly in the Strangury, will feel as if blown up; press and roll it gently with your Hand; by this Means you will provoke the Patient to a Motion of Staling; he will straddle, and put himself in a proper Position for that Purpose; then softly press upon the Bladder, and assist Nature in making an Evacuation. If there is any considerable Quantity, it may be discharged by this Method.

Medicines for SURFEITS.

The BLACK BALL and POWDERS.

DISSOLVE four, or at most six Ounces of the Black Ball in a Pint of white Wine, or Beer, and administer it to the Patient as usual.

Give one or two Ounces of the Powder, mixed in Corn, Bran, or Mash; this Medicine is surprizingly efficacious to help the Horse's thriving, clean the Coat, and make the Hair look sleek and fine.

Medicines for the Dropsy, commonly called the Water Farcin.

Two different BALLS.

DISSOLVE from five to eight Ounces of the Fever Ball, according to the Symptoms of the Distemper, the Size and Strength of the Patient, in fresh

fresh wholesome human Urine, and give it as before directed. After the fourth or fifth Dose, a gentle Purge may be given ; tho' it is much the safest Way to stick to the Balls, as directed for a Fever ; adding the Cordial Ball.

Rowelling also is proper in these Disorders.

When the extravasated Blood is lodged between the Muscles of the Belly, and the Skin, which will appear swelled, and pit in, if pressed with your Finger ; this the Digestion of the Rowel will greatly help to carry off. When the extravasated Blood is in the Belly, Tapping is the best Way.

In a slight Complaint, give in Quantity about the Size of a Walnut of the second Ball ; remembering that the Horse should have proper Exercise.

The last mentioned Medicine is peculiarly good for swelled Legs ; and in the Course of this Physic, while the Patient is taking it, you must take Care to let him have no more than two Gallons, a Day or at most a Pailfull of Water.

Medicines

*Medicines for the KNOTTED, or CORDED
FARCIN.*

The BOLUS and POWDERS.

K E E P the Patient fasting about six Hours, then give the Bolus.

In one Hour after the Bolus is given, give the Powders, mixed in a Quart of fresh, wholesome Urine; after which keep the Patient fasting four Hours; then give him Hay, &c. as usual; but let his Water be warmed for three or four Days. This Medicine may be repeated in six or seven Days, as Occasion may require; remember to give the Horse walking Exercise.

Another Medicine.

Give the Farcin Ball every Morning fasting; after which feed and exercise the Horse in any Business, as usual.

External

External Applications.

The RED and BLACK TINCTURES alternately.

THE Red Tincture must be applied one Day to the Knots or Cords ; and the Black Tincture next ; in this Manner : Take a thick Ox Bladder ; cut the Neck off so that your Hand may go in ; wet it, to make it supple ; then wipe it dry ; put your Hand in, and tie the Bladder round your Wrist with a String, which will guard your Hand from the Severity of the Medicine ; then hollow the Bladder down in the Palm of your Hand, pour in a little of the Tincture, and rub the Parts grieved well every Day ; do not spare the Medicine. This Method will cure nineteen out of twenty, if you begin at the first Appearance of the Farcin, and lose no Time.

Of the STRANGLES, BASTARD STRANGLES,
VIVES, *and* ANTICOR.

I. *The* S T R A N G L E S.

IS a Distemper common to young Horses, well known to Persons concerned with them.

They will sometimes get over this Disorder very easily, without the Assistance of any Medicine. But sometimes it proves very obstinate, and before the Swelling under the Jaws breaks, the Throat will be so exceedingly sore, that the Patient refuses to eat or drink ; the extream Pain brings on a Fever : In this Case give the Fever Ball and Clyster, as directed before ; or, for a Change, follow the Method directed for a fresh contracted Cold. This will carry off the Fever, and greatly contribute to promote the Cure ; the Horse will recover in half the Time, without being so much emaciated, or losing his Flesh so much as is usual in this Disease.

Apply Ointments to the Throat, cover the Part with a Lamb-Skin, the woolly

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Side

Side next the Throat; the Warmth will ripen the Tumour, and dispose it to break sooner. When the Swelling feels pulpy and soft, you may know it is come to good Matter; open it, make the Incision depending, that it may better discharge itself; keep a Doffel in the Mouth of the Wound, dipped in Tar Tincture: If the Wound should be foul, which it sometimes will be, treat it as directed for common Wounds. If any Relicks of the Disorder discover themselves, if a Horse of Value, or upon Sale, give two or three gentle Purges to carry them off.

II. *The V I V E S.*

Treat the Patient as directed in a Fever.

IF these hard Swellings, or Kernels, are much inflamed, and do not ripen, or come to Matter, by the Help of internal Medicines, the Application of Ointments, and the Lamb-Skin, in a Week, or nine Days, at farthest, they often prove dangerous; for the Swelling almost choaks the Patient; the pent up Matter is apt to

to foul the Muscles, and form Cavities, which frequently become fistulous; I have seen the Oesophagus, or Gullet, fouled and destroyed in such a Manner, that upon Incision being made into the Tumour, the Food and Water have passed through, and no Help could possibly be given to the poor Patient.

To prevent the dangerous Consequences which attend these obstinate hard Swellings about the Throat, Ears, &c. the surest Way is to give the Fire, drawing the Strokes just thro' the Skin, as the Situation of the Case may require, near an Inch distant from each other, and apply a strong Blister; this will ripen the Tumour, and forward Digestion with much Safety. When the Abscesses, or hollow Parts are open, apply Tar Tincture, and follow the Directions laid down for the Treatment of Wounds.

N. B. The Patient, if he be attended with a violent sore Throat, and Difficulty of swallowing, so that he refuses Corn, Hay, or Mash; yet he will eat green Rye, Clover, or Grass, which may easily

fily be procured for him, if this Distemper happens to attack him in the Spring of the Year; and I have experienced this Regimen to be safe. After the Patient is cured, if the Season of the Year does not suit to turn him out to Grass, give him a gentle Purge or two.

III. *A N T I C O R.*

TH E Method prescribed in the last Case must be observed to effect a Cure in this. These Disorders, for want of timely Application are apt to terminate in a Consumption.

The G L A N D E R S.

TH E Signs of this Distemper are so well known, and how it affects the Patient in the last Stage, that it would be of no Use to take up the Reader's Time to explain the Nature of it.

MEDI-

M E D I C I N E S.

If the Glanders be fresh contracted, give the Powders in Corn or Mash, every Day ; six Ounces are sufficient for three Doses : Then inject the Nostrils with a Syringe that contains about a Pint ; a leathern Pipe must be fixed to the Syringe to prevent the tender Parts of the Nostrils from being injured or made to bleed by the Injection. Repeat this every other Day ; it is dangerous to cast the Patient to perform this ; for the Medicines may go into the Stomach, and prove of bad Consequence.

The next Day fumigate the Head in this Manner : Put a Heater, or Salamander in the Fire ; take it out before quite red ; put the Cake and Powder upon the Iron, but do not let it blaze ; when the Smoak rises, hold it under the Horse's Nose for the Space of six or seven Minutes ; the Smoak will ascend into the Head, without any other Method. Next Day repeat the Injection ; continue this alter-

alternately for ten or fifteen Days. Apply Ointment to the Glands, or any Part of the Nose which is swelled, about the Bones. If the Application of these Medicines does not touch the Cause, which may be easily known by the Symptoms, then give the Bolus and Purge; which must be repeated three Times, as directed.

If the Seat of the Glanders lies up so high, that you cannot cleanse it sufficiently by your Injections from below, trepan; or for want of a trepanning Instrument, with a Drill of a proper Width make a Perforation, to receive the Tube of the Syringe in the Cavity, or Hollow, of the *Os Frontis*, by which means you may force the Injection downwards, and drive all the Filth thro' the Nostrils before it. One Injection thrown in this Way is worth ten the other. Put a Pledget of Tow dipped in Tar Tincture upon the Hole, and over that a sticking Plaister; which may be removed occasionally, to repeat the Injection every other

other Day, if it appears necessary from the Symptoms.

There is no Danger in the Operation of Trepanning; any one may perform it with Safety: I have several Times before Persons of Distinction. Tumefied Glands between the Jaws are not the Cause of the Glanders, but an Effect of the Cause. If the soft fungous Bones of the Nose are cankered and foul, and the Part appears swelled and sore, which may be known by this; if the Horse be touched, or pressed, on that Part, he snuffles directly. In this Case I have made an Incision thro' the Skin, with a small firing Iron, in the Form of a long Square, three Inches by two, on each Side of the Nose, and taken the solid Bone out, by which Operation the fungous Bones are open to view; some Parts of which, those that were foul, I have taken out, clean'd others, and stopped the Blood with the actual Caution, or sometimes with the Styptic; apply the Lotion and Tincture to dress the Wounds as usual. The Operation is attended

tended with no Danger; cover the Wounds with a sticking Plaister. Kind Nature will make good the Breach of Skin and Bone, so that little Hollow or Dent will appear. I have tried this with Success; in fourteen Days have turned the Patient out to Grass, and he has done well. If the Glanders be complicated with a Cough, the Case is very dangerous, and frequently ends in a Consumption: Attempts of Cure are vain; but if barely a Canker in the Head, it is curable, provided the Horse be young, and have a good Constitution; otherwise it is not worth while to set about it.

N. B. This Distemper, when grown to a confirmed Glanders, is infectious, or catching; wherefore all sound Horses should be kept from those affected with it.

The most proper Food for Horses in this Disorder is Flags, which grow on the Banks of Rivers, in Pools, Ponds, or Ditches, in great Quantities: Plenty of them may be procured in the Spring, or
Summer

Summer Season. These Flags being strongly impregnated with Salts, act by Urine; and are also of a purgative Quality. I have known several Horses cured by this Regimen, with very little Assistance of Medicine; live on Flags and Grains four Months, and keep up their Flesh. This may be depended on.

Of the Yellows, or Jaundice.

TH E Signs of this Distemper are these: A dull Heaviness invades the whole Body; the Patient seems to breathe with Difficulty; the Pulse slow; Loss of Appetite ensues; the Eyes and Mouth are yellow; the Urine and Digestion of the Bowels of a yellowish Colour.

M E D I C I N E S.

Give the Ball and Clyster prepared for this Distemper in the same Manner as directed for a Fever; adding the Cordial
S Ball,

Ball, as Occasion may require ; but Bleeding must be omitted, except attended with a Fever. After the Fourth or Fifth Dose, if the Case be obstinate, give the mild Purge, and follow the general Method laid down to work off Physic safely. This may be repeated in five or six Days, as the Strength of the Patient is able to bear.

The Fever, Yellows, and Staggers, are Disorders often complicated together. In this Case follow the Method prescribed for a Fever first, then proceed as the Symptoms vary and appear.

Medicines for the G R E A S E.

IF this Distemper be fresh contracted, bleed, and give the Fever Ball, as directed ; then apply the emollient Poultice, spread on Paper or Tow ; bind it on with Lint : But a Stocking cut open, and then cross-ways, about an Inch or two, on each Side, is the best Bandage. For these will tie and keep the Poultice
tight

tight and smooth to the Part, without giving the Patient any Pain. Let the Poultice be repeated every other Day, or as you see Occasion. This Application alone will in many Cases effect a Cure, and remove the Cause. But if it proves obstinate, it will be necessary to Rowel, and repeat the Fever Ball, as directed before. If Cores come out of the Heels, which sometimes happens, apply Tar Tincture, with Pledgets of Tow, and put the Poultice over them; the Tar Tincture will heal the Wounds, and make the Part sound. If the Legs swell much, keep the Patient short of Water.

If the Flux of Matter be thin and sharp, and will not submit to the emollient Poultice, then apply the strong Poultice instead of it, tied on with a Stocking, as before directed. Tho' this will give a little Pain at first, yet it is both healing and cooling, and may be depended on, in an obstinate Case.

If the Patient has a Surfeit at the same Time, purging is proper, or Spring Grafs.

If the Grease be complicated with the Yellows, or Farcin, which sometimes, tho' rarely, happens, apply yourself to cure that which appears most urgent first.

Of the LETHARGY, or SLEEPING EVIL, commonly called the SLEEPING STAGGERS, and the FRENZY, or MADNESS.

TH E Signs of the first Disorder discover themselves by an apparent Dejection of Spirits in the Animal ; he hangs down his Head, bears, or leans, against the Manger, or Wall. This Disorder is an Effect of the Fever, and the Cure must be set about in the same Manner. Frenzy or Madnefs also are dangerous Symptoms, which sometimes attend upon a Fever ; and the Patient must be treated as directed under that Head.

Of

Of Purging in general.

TH E Intention of Purges is to carry off any peccant, gross Humour, or Foulness, the Horse may be subject to, by promoting and procuring a proper Discharge. Therefore diligent Enquiry should be made into the Reasons which induce you to purge the Horse. The Dose must be proportioned to his Strength, Size, and Corpulency. The Ingredients must be properly adapted to the Case of the Patient; for if there be a Complication of Disorders, the common Purge will be but of little Service. It will therefore be the best Way to apply yourself to a due Consideration of these Circumstances before you attempt to give a Medicine; let no received Custom prevail upon you to hurry Nature, or make a Horse well in Health sick. Divest yourself of all Prejudices with regard to your Practice, and prescribe Physic proper for the Patient's Constitution and Disorder. I have, for these

these Reasons, contrived different Purges to suit different Constitutions and Disorders in Horses.

Purging Balls, Liquid Purge, Bolus and Purge, &c.

The Cautions to be observed in working off Purges are these : Let the Patient have warm Water, which is much the safest Method ; if the Physic work severely, the Horse must have little or no Exercise. Never let him walk till he sweats ; there is a great deal of Danger in it ; nor trust Boys, you cannot depend on, with the Conduct of your Cattle under the Operation of their Physic ; their Heads are full of Play, they forget what you say to them by way of Direction ; they suffer the Horse to drink his Fill of cold Water ; hurry him about without any Regard ; and thus many Horses miscarry for Want of proper Management, while under Physic. In bad Weather, where you have not a convenient Place to give the Animal Exercise,

Exercise, it will be sufficient to keep him in a warm Stable, well littered ; giving him warm Water three Times a Day.

The Purge may be repeated in five or six Days, according as you find the Horse recover his Strength ; which you are to be careful in observing : For there is a Danger in repeating Purges too soon. The usual Method is to give three Purges, at proper Intervals.

If a Dose of Physic, at any Time, should work too violently, for fear of any ill Consequence, give the following Drink : Take soft River Water, three Pints ; Gum Arabic, two Ounces ; Ising-glass, broke in small Pieces, two or three Ounces ; three Sheets of good writing Paper, cut in Pieces, about an Inch square. Boil these gently till one Pint of Water is wasted ; then take a Quart of new Milk, thicken it with Wheat Flower, and put it to the other Ingredients ; boil it up again to the Consistence of Flummery ; then stir in one Ounce of Armenian Bole. You may
add

add to these one Ounce of the Cordial Spices, to humour those, who are of Opinion Drams cure every Thing. Give it with a Horn, blood-warm, every other Day, or twice a Day, as Occasion may require.

This will heal the Coats of the Stomach, which may be, in some measure, abraded by the Physic, and by its glutinous and healing Quality, recover the Mucus of the Bowels, which is swept away by Means of the Physic's operating too violently, or some bad Management in the working it off.

When red Wines and high Spices have inflamed a weak Stomach, and brought on a Fever, Gruel made with Bean Flower, and Wheat Flower, in equal Parts, will relieve the Complaint; or Bean Flower alone, mixed with warm Water, if it be slight. If Physic take a bad Way, stick to the Gruel. If it work severely, give no Exercise; keep the Patient warm, and well littered; hurrying him about brings on a Fever. How many First-Rate Horses have been murdered

dered at *New-Market*, and other Places, by Physic improperly given, or injudiciously worked off, under the Notion of stirring up the Humours, which, by these means, frequently fall into the Feet and Shoulders, and is attended with many other bad Consequences.

When the Patient has recovered the Tone of his Stomach, and the Purging is stopped, if you perceive any little Fever to attend the Patient, give him one or two Ounces of the Fever Ball, with one Ounce of the high Cordial Ball, mixed together in a Drink, according as the Symptoms appear; as the Horse grows better, and the Fever goes off, give him the high Cordial Ball alone.

Here I cannot help observing what great Advantages we have in curing sick Horses, over Physicians in curing Men; Horses have no emetic Faculty, that is, they cannot vomit; so that if the Medicine be well adapted to the Disease, you may almost depend on its having the designed Effect; the Dose is given after that, though the Patient refuses to drink.

T

If

If there be Occasion, in two or three Hours, you may give him, with a Horn, a Gallon of Gruel ; this will stay on his Stomach also. So that there is a fair Chance for Life, if your Medicine be judiciously prepared, and properly calculated to remove the Cause of the Distemper. Man can throw the Medicine off, but it must stay upon the Horse's Stomach : So that there is hopes of Success, if you can depend on the Efficacy of the Medicine.

The Physician, though he be sufficiently clear in what Distemper his Patient labours under, and really knows what Medicines would remove the Cause of it, yet often finds his Art baffled, and Expectation disappointed ; the Stomach will not bear the Dose ; it is no sooner down, but puked up again, and consequently of no Service. On the contrary, in our Practice there are no Complaints of nauseous Smells, nasty Tastes, no Belching nor Puking ; there is no Occasion for the Bottle of Hartshorn Drops, or Vinegar Toast, to smell
at ;

at ; no dismal Appearance of fainting, swooning, or dying away on opening a Vein, or cutting an Issue.

A Man of Understanding in his Profession, who can read the Eyes, and feel the Pulse, will form a right Judgment of the Disorder which attends the Animal, by the Indications and Symptoms of the Distemper, which discover themselves ; and this Knowledge proceeds on a surer Foundation, and more certain Conclusions may be drawn from it, than from asking a thousand Questions ; for Reports may be false, and mislead us. Look into Nature, which is the surest Guide, and never deceives you ; those who administer Physic on Conjecture, or the Credit of an old Recipe, are more likely to injure than assist Nature. In our Practice there is no splitting of Hairs, something effectual must be done ; a Horse is designed for Labour, and therefore no Constitution, no Horse, is the Text I stand to, and, I hope, no Soul to be saved ; if there be, Lord have Mercy upon us all !

*MEDICINES for the MANGE or SCAB.**Ointments, Balls and Powders.*

IF the Mange be not inveterate, the Ointment alone applied every third Day to the Part, will effect a Cure; but if the Mange be obstinate, or of long Standing, give a Ball or two, of a common Size, fasting, every Morning, and an Ounce of the Powder in each Feed of Corn. Repeat this for a Week or more, as Occasion may require.

Of a CONSUMPTION.

THE Signs are these: The Muscles of the Eyes appear pale; the Patient is attended with short Breath, ready to drop down, if hurried; coughs hollow and husky; runs at the Nose; grunts, groans, is low-spirited, heavy and dull; becomes emaciated, or loses Flesh; at different Intervals is subject to panting
and

and heaving of the Flanks, Stiffness in the Back and Limbs; the Hair falls off from the Mane, or is easily pulled off; the Hair of his Body feels soft and woolly; he frequently sighs and yawns; and if walked, trips and stumbles.

M E D I C I N E S.

Balls and Powders.

GIVE the Balls dissolved in Urine, as directed for a Fever; or a Ball or two, of a common Size, may be given as usual; the Powders to be mixed in Corn or Mash, about one Ounce to each Feed. If the Patient be costive, a Clyster will be proper, and which should be repeated as Occasion may require.

If this Distemper is taken in its first Stage, these Medicines will be of Service to stop its Progress, and effect a Cure. When this happens in the Spring or Summer Season, remember that green Rye, Clover, Grass, or Vetches, will
be

be of the utmost Benefit to concur with the Administration of proper Medicines, in order to forward a Cure.

The Symptoms of approaching Death are these following : The Eyes appearing red and fiery, through the Anguish ; the Rowels stopping from their usual Digestion ; any greasy Humour drying up on a sudden, and the Legs becoming fine ; or any Swelling, which flies about the Body, returning quick *inwards*. If you press your Hand on the left Side behind the Shoulder, on the short Ribs opposite the Heart, it will give Pain. In the last Stage, there is little or no Cough ; the Breath stinks ; the Discharge at the Nose is green and yellow, mixed with Blood, very offensive to the Smell ; he wheezes, is convulsed, and grinds his Teeth ; the Veins are low and languid ; the Blood has lost its Balsam, its Texture is divided, and, if dropped on Paper or the Ground, it looks thin and black, the crimson Hue and florid Colour disappear ; violent Purging and Scouring, and dropfical Symptoms concurring.

S O M E

S O M E

REMARKS and CAUTIONS,

*In order to make the common Practice in
FARRIERY proceed on more rational
Principles.*

IN some very bad Founders of the Feet, extravassated Blood has been found to have lodged between the Sole and lower Muscle of the Foot. This is caused either by a strong Ebullition of the Blood, in a high Fever, which bursts the finer Blood-Vessels, or else by violent Exercise. This frequently fouls the Muscle and Coffin Bone.

N. B. Bleeding in the Toe, or taking the Soles out, should never be practised; nothing is more prejudicial, pernicious, or hurtful, in this Case.

Thining the Soles in a Founder, as I hinted before, don't cause the Coffins
to

to sink, as the common Opinion prevails in Practice; for, on the contrary, omitting the Performance in a confirmed Founder, I have frequently known the Hoofs to fall off, the violent Inflammation and Pain which attend the Part, make such Havock and Destruction in the Feet, which is too well known to the World.

N. B. This Operation of thinning the Soles must not be attempted a second Time in a bad Case; it will be hurtful, and encourage a Pumice; but more so, if a flat Foot.

Several Horses have been spoiled, by displacing the Soles of both Fore-Feet at the same Time; besides, it is an Act of Cruelty. There ought to be a Week or ten Days between the Operations, for Nature to recover the Loss.

If the annular Ligament be destroyed in a confirmed Canker, a Cure is impracticable, and all Attempts to effect one vain.

Nature is to be followed, not thwarted or opposed; a Knowledge of, and
Atten-

Attention to, the Symptoms of any Disease, greatly contribute to facilitate the Cure of it.

The Crisis or Turn of a Fever discovers itself by these Symptoms in the Patient: His Liveliness is, in some measure, renewed, his lost Appetite recovered, and the Rowels digest good Matter, &c.

No certain Direction can be given as to what Number of Purges are requisite to remove the Cause or Causes of some Disorders; they must be repeated or omitted, as the Symptoms vary and appear.

Some Horses will not drink well in Physic, such must therefore have it given them the oftener; others refuse to drink, these must have it given them in a Horn, to forward the Operation of the Medicine.

I have known many Horses, both sick and in Physic, lost for want of warm Water and Gruel, repeated in sufficient Quantity, according to Directions; by
U which

which Neglect, the Medicine has been prevented from taking a timely and proper Effect, and the Distemper has gained Ground. Let there be no Tea-Kettle Excuses; a good Nurse will always keep Time, and attend the Patient, and not retard the the Cure by Negligence. It may sometimes be difficult to procure warm Water or Gruel; this Obstacle is easily removed, by this Contrivance: Mix Oatmeal and Water in your Pail; then fill two or three Quart-Bottles, or a large Stone-Bottle, and let them stand two or three Hours, or all Night, in a hot Dunghill, this will make the Gruel excellent; shake the Bottle, and give it the Patient; by this means you may always be prepared.

If a Horse be reduced very low and poor by any Disorder, and has little or nothing in his Stomach, never force Medicines upon him, stick to good Gruel and Milk-Potage made thick.

Wines, Spices, and Ale-Berries, destroy the Tone of the Stomach, instead
of

of invigorating it. Nature acts best by the most simple Means. A Cordial-Ball may now and then be given, to corroborate the Stomach.

When a Horse is poor in Flesh, attended with greasy Heels, or dropfical Humours; when the Muscles of the Eye appear of a pale Hue; when the Pulse is languid, and the Patient low-spirited, Bleeding should be omitted. A Vein may be opened, and a few Ounces taken away, by way of Inspection; but Customs of Bleeding are absurd; a due Circulation of the Fluids and Juices is Health; you cannot be better than well; hurrying Nature is dangerous, and often brings on Disorder.

Horses which are turned out to Grass ought to be taken up a-Nights for a Time, and fed according to the Season of the Year. Thousands are lost at Grass in Winter, are starved to Death, or have the Mass of Blood so impoverished, that they seldom overcome it;

U 2

if

if your Horse will not pay for Keeping, Starving will never pay to any Purpose; the Master's Eye makes the Ox fat; a merciful Man is good to a Beast.

Of the Convulsions of the Nerves (so called.)

IN some desperate Attacks, the inflammatory Fever falls upon the Stomach and Bowels, and contracts the Parts so much, as that Digestion is, in some measure, obstructed; there are little or no Evacuations, but what are forced by Art; for, in this Case, the Patient is subject to overgorge when the Symptoms first appear, and whilst the Mouth is open.

N. B. Medicines are usually observed to be as long again in operating in this Disorder, as in a more common one.

At other times, the Lungs are chiefly affected, which causes great Difficulty in breathing: When this happens to be
the

the Case, it makes the Cure more difficult.

If a Horse has been affected with a bad Cold for some time, and afterwards attacked with the Convulsions, they often prove fatal.

If a very fat Horse is attacked in hot Weather, the best Way is only to bleed, rowel, and glyster, as the Symptoms vary and appear.

I hinted before, that it was better to repeat Bleeding, than to take away too large a Quantity at once.

The common Custom used in docking Horses, is one great Cause of so many Horses dropping with the Convulsions; for the Mass of Blood is frequently inflamed by the Operation; the Horse struggling so much, forces the Blood thro' the Vessels with such Force, that, in hot Weather, I have seen them burnt unmercifully, before the Mouths of the Vessels would close, and sometimes Bandages have been found necessary. The Iron is seldom clean, and put on with Force and Cruelty; the Scale of the rusty
Iron,

Iron, and Sulphur of the Fire (which are poisonous) hanging upon the sensible Parts, which cause violent Inflammations, and are very dangerous ; when polished Steel put into a Charcoal-Fire while of a proper Consistence of Heat, not white-hot, nor red-hot, as the Term prevails, but rather when the Steel appears a little blue, will cause the Effusion of Blood to stop in the fourth Part of the usual Time, and leaves no Scales upon the Nerves or Mouths of the Blood-Vessels, and will also form a clean Asker or Scab on the Part, which kind Nature will throw off, and heal without any Danger, applying a little black Basili-con.

The Notion of letting the Tail bleed after cut off, is all Idleness, and answers no End : The best Way is to give Bandage with an old Handkerchief, and that will hold the Tail up, and stop the Blood.

The *Arabians* and *Turks* give the Fire with Gold ; the *Italians*, *Portuguese*, and *Spaniards*, with Silver ; the *French* with

with polished Steel ; and the *English* Farriers with rusty old Iron.

I dare venture to say, that five Horses out of six, that drop of the Convulsions, will be found to have sore Tails ; and this, and violent Colds, are the two chief Causes of the Disorder.

N O T E.

Medicines for all Disorders incident to Horses, carefully prepared, together with full and plain Directions for using the same, may be had at the AUTHOR'S Shop, *The Bucephalus's Head*, in *Orange-street, Leicester-fields* ; and all Letters (Post paid) received and answered ; and proper Remedies sent to any Part of *England*.

A D V E R-

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING seen, since these Sheets were printing, a Treatise (first published at Paris, wrote in French by M. Lafoffe, and now translated into English by Dr. Henry Bracken, of Lancaster, with Notes) wherein the Operation of the Trapan for the Cure of glandered Horses is mentioned, and recommended as a new Method for the Cure of that Distemper; I think myself obliged in Justice to acquaint my Reader, That I have frequently pursued that Practice for many Years, and particularly I performed the same in Berkshire no less than Twelve Years ago, as can be well attested by Persons of Distinction; and last April was Twelvemonth, in London, in the Course of my Lectures, I performed the same Operation.

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O F

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I N D E X

O F

REMEDIES, with their Prices.

B O O K I.

C H A P. I.

	s.	d.
S TOPPING for battered Feet per lb.	1	4
Hoof Salve per lb. ———	2	0
Mixture for the Coronet per Pint ———	1	6

C H A P. II.

Ointment for the Chest-founder, to be applied as usual ———	2	6
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C H A P. III.

Yellow Tincture per Phial ———	2	6
Tincture for green Wounds per Ounce —	0	4
Lotion per Pint ———	1	0
Tar-Tincture per Ounce ———	0	2
Blue Tincture per Phial ———	2	6
Injection per Ounce ———	0	3
Styptick Powders per Ounce ———	1	0

C H A P. IV.

Canker Ointment per Ounce ———	0	4
Purge for a Fig ———	1	6
Balls for the same per lb. ———	3	6
Powders for the same per lb. ———	2	6

X 2

C H A P.

INDEX of REMEDIES.

	s.	d.
C H A P. V.		
<i>Blood Tincture</i> per Ounce ———	0	6
C H A P. VII.		
<i>Charge for Sand Crack</i> per Ounce ———	1	0
C H A P. IX, XI.		
<i>Stopping for Hurts by paring too low</i> per lb.	1	6
C H A P. XIII.		
<i>Balls for running Frush</i> per lb. — —	3	6
<i>Powders for the same</i> per lb. — —	2	6
C H A P. XIV.		
<i>Tincture for Channel Nail</i> per Phial —	2	0
C H A P. XV.		
<i>Strong Canker Ointment</i> per Ounce —	0	4
<i>Milder</i> ——— <i>Ointment</i> per Ounce ———	0	3½
C H A P. XVI.		
<i>Mixture for Coffin Joint</i> per Pint ———	2	0
<i>Blistering Ointment</i> for ditto per Gallepot	2	6
C H A P. XX.		
<i>Mixture for Numbness or stunn'd Feet</i> per Pint ——— ——— ———	2	6
C H A P. XXV.		
<i>Mixture for brittle Hoofs</i> per Pint —	2	0

All the less Ailments, or slight Disorders,
have their proper References to Chap-
ter or Page how to proceed.

B O O K

INDEX of REMEDIES.

BOOK II.

Page.		s.	d.
95	<i>Fever Balls per lb.</i> ——— ———	4	0
	<i>Powders prepared for Glysters per lb.</i>	4	0
99	<i>High cordial Balls per lb.</i> ———	3	6
	<i>Bolus for the Staggers per Dose</i>	0	6
99	<i>Purging Balls for Staggers per Dose</i>	2	0
104	<i>Purge for Convulsions per Dose</i> -	3	0
	<i>Glysters for Convulsions per lb.</i> —	5	0
	<i>Blistering Ointment for Convulsions</i> <i>per Ounce</i> ——— ———	0	4
108	<i>Black Balls for Colds per lb.</i> - -	4	0
	<i>Powders for ditto</i> ——— ———	2	6
110	<i>Cholic Balls per lb.</i> ——— ———	4	0
	<i>Glysters for Cholic per lb.</i> ———	4	0
117	<i>Another black Ball for a Surfeit per</i> <i>lb.</i> ——— ——— ———	3	6
	<i>Powders for ditto per lb.</i> ———	2	0
	<i>Balls for Dropsey per lb.</i> - -	4	0
119	<i>Farcin Bolus</i> ——— ———	1	0
	<i>Farcin Powders per Dose</i> ———	1	0
	<i>Farcin Ball per lb.</i> ——— ———	2	6
120	<i>Red Tincture for the Farcin per Pint</i>	2	8
	<i>Black Ditto per Pint</i> — ———	2	8
125	<i>Powders for the Glanders per lb.</i> -	2	0
	<i>Injection for Ditto per Quart</i> -	0	8
130	<i>Emolient Poultice for the Grease per</i> <i>lb.</i> ——— ——— ———	1	0
	<i>Strong Poultice per lb.</i> - - -	2	0
	<i>Ointment for the Grease per lb.</i> -	1	4
		Page.	

INDEX of REMEDIES.

Page.		s.	d.
134	<i>Purging Balls per Dose</i> - - -	1	0
	<i>Mercurial Bolus and Purge</i> - -	2	6
	<i>Powders for liquid Purge per Dose</i>	1	6

These Medicines to be had in any Quantities.

Likewise Purges and Balls for Running and Hunting Horses, according to their respective Constitutions, Ages, Strength, Wind, &c. at accustomed Prices.

O M I S S I O N.

In *p.* 77, *Chap.* II. *Of foundered Feet, and Chest-founder.* When complicated, it appears the Author then intended to give Directions for the Cure of the Chest-founder; but, through the constant Hurry of his Practice, has omitted the same: He therefore begs the Reader to take the following Method; *viz.*

First bleed in both Plate-Veins, and take away about Two Quarts of Blood; then anoint the Shoulders with the Ointment, and repeat the Dressings the Second Day. A Rowel put in the Breast will be of Service.

N. B. The Feet at the same time may be affected; then proceed as directed in that Case.

F I N I S

